

ANNALS OF IOWA

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DIARY OF JOHN S. MORGAN, COMPANY G, THIRTY-THIRD IOWA INFANTRY

John S. Morgan, the writer of the following diary, was born at Crawfordsville, Indiana, March 4, 1841, and died at Pella, Iowa, June 15, 1874. He came with his parents in their removal to Pella, Iowa, in 1854. While a student at Central College, Pella, he enlisted as a fourth sergeant in Company G, Thirty-third Iowa Infantry, on September 4, 1862, was promoted to first sergeant July 21, 1864, to second lieutenant January 6, 1865, and was mustered out at New Orleans, Louisiana, July 17, 1865. He was graduated from Central College, and from the Iowa Law School, Des Moines, June 9, 1868, and practiced for a time in Adel, being a partner of D. W. Wooden.

The Thirty-third Iowa Infantry was organized in August, 1862, at Oskaloosa, the companies coming from Marion, Mahaska, and Keokuk counties. Samuel A. Rice of Oskaloosa, attorney-general of the state, was appointed its colonel. On October 4 it was mustered into the United States service, and on November 20 it marched to Eddyville and went by train to Keokuk where it took a steamer and arrived at St. Louis the night of the 21st. Here they were engaged principally in guard duty until December 21 when they went aboard a steamer and on the 24th they were landed at Columbus, Kentucky. There they did some fortifying and on January 1, 1863, proceeded to Union City, Tennessee, expecting an engagement with the enemy. On January 3 they returned to Columbus. Soon thereafter they embarked and reached Helena, Arkansas, on January 13. During the early part of February some of the regiment assisted in clearing out the Yazoo Pass, which was some seven miles below Helena and on the east side of the river. It was a narrow channel connect-

ing the Mississippi River to the east with the Coldwater River. On February 23 they returned to their old camp at Helena, and at that date the diary begins. We have followed Lieutenant Morgan's spelling, capitalization, abbreviations, etc. as they appear in the original diary.—Editor.

Tuesday, February 24, 1863. Reg. rec'd State pay, At 6 P. M. took boat Citizen dropped down to head of pass anchored in camp of 4 others for the night.

Wednesday, February 25. Rained hard in the night to Moonlake at 7 A. M. anchored in lake most of day, went shore to cook in evening. Rained hard most all time.

Thursday, February 26. Rained very hard all night. Entered pass 8 A. M. Rain continued falling fast to 1 P. M.; afternoon clear. Tied up in pass at 6:40 P. M. 5 miles from Moonlake.

Friday, February 27. Pleasant night. In morning a woman on shore in distress, moving soon after sun up. during day got as far as Gen Alcon's [plantation] where we tied up for night. Weather fine all day writing till midnight.

Saturday, February 28. Left Alcorns at 8 A. M. one man hurt by falling limb. took on logs to protect boilers from canon shot. mustered again today. Went on shore in yawl at night to do some cooking. A powerful and sudden blast of wind blowing the tops off of the dead trees. some rain & clear after dark and beautiful moonlight. At one place where we stopped took on a lot of house logs to build a protection for boilers.

Sabbath, March 1. Passed the sawmill early in morning where we took on boards. Passed a large cotton field below it. Boilers protected by house logs. Preaching in cabin at 3 P. M. Just at dark ran into a tree tearing the posts out half the length of one of the sides, throwing overboard one gun save beds and haver sacks. day pleasant prayer meeting in cabin at night.

Monday, March 2. Breastworks of wood put up around all the decks. Afternoon 2 rans 1 gun boat 1 mortar boat passed down, news of fleet of 22 other boats coming down. Lay in cold water stream tonight, have not advanced more then $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles today.

Tuesday, March 3. Luella passed down. Key West passed up Nigger Joe died—Gun boat left nigger sick on shore. Weather cool and clear. on shore after dark to cook, fine moonlight. Sperry—

Wednesday, March 4. Started early, landed at 10 A. M. at Jones plantation (deserted). Had Battalin drill in cornfield. Rebels left this place sunday advanced in the afternoon about 8 miles down the stream, but lay within 3 miles from our starting point in morning 22 years old today. Weather fine.

Thursday, March 5. One of Pilots left us this morning. Mail come

down on Wonena. Boat injured considerable today Run down Lake about 20 miles Weather cool and cloudy.

Friday, March 6. Had a good run all forenoon. Passed many plantations; took on board about 100 bales cotton found one pile in cane brake of 130.bles run after night

Saturday, March 7. Rained during the night. Passed quite a no. of good looking plantations. all haveing more or less cotton Run into Tallahatchee at 9.15 A. M. One very short bend where we landed and cooked. Rebel battery reported 6 mile below Run after night till 8.30 P. M.

Sabbath, March 8. Day warm. Passed 2 musketo boats and mortar boats. tore our co. quarters by running into limb, lost 6 guns &c river very crooked. No rebel battery found. Tall cane brakes, and much water. no plantations today.

Monday, March 9. Travel more rapid. stream more crooked, plantations more abundant cotton burning, negros happy, stayed at night at Mr sharpy's place. Cloudy Heavy thunder.

Tuesday, March 10. Started early. Plantations more numerous and on larger scale, houses very fine but small, white folks more plenty. Negro women, no end to them. cotton burning nearly every place. One warehouse about 500 bales burning. After dark passed boat load cotton burning, fire far as could see. Raining all day.

Wednesday, March 11. Rained all night, and till 8 A. M. cotton for 10 mile on fire in the water from the burning boat. Landed at 7. P. M. Gun boats advanced. Troops disembarked 1 reg. sent to reconoitier fort. 3 killed 14 wounded. Heavy canonading at 4. Embarked at dusk on Citizen started up river Broke down at 3 miles

Thursday, March 12. Ready to run at 9, started but stopped 1 mile to get beef. Lebanon came up took us on, took us up the river got some cotton shot at some rebs to the fleet at 8. P. M. to our own boat at 9. P. M. Serg. of guard today.

Friday, March 13. All on shore at 9.30 A. M. G co. sent out on scout. captured 7 negro and horse. connonading at the fort from 10.15 A. M till dark Luella down today no mail Wenona down in the evening, all on board at night.

Saturday, March 14. All in shore at 8. A. M. stacked arms with orders to stay near. slight cannonadeing at 3. P. M. called in line to go out on picket. was after dark before the regiment was posted. Position in $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of fort.

Sabbath, March 15. As soon as light saw fort and rebel boats in full view. men on the works their boats run all night. rained in forenoon, relieved at 6. P. M. no firing today timber awfully cut up

Monday, March 16. Stacked arms on shore in morning Some firing between our battery and the fort. during the afternoon. Called into line at 5. P. M. to go out on picket guard. very warm all day.

Tuesday, March 17. Expected the ball to open early in the morning, but did not all day. part of one battery moved off. Rebel big gun changed her position.

Wednesday, March 18. Moved off the boat, in forenoon. Our co. part in house After dark went down, whole reg. and moved the battery back to the gun boats where it belonged.

Thursday, March 19. Severe cold and cough from the nights work. Everything quiet all day, detailed on picket. Posted up the river. Noticed great commotion in the camp from my post after dark.

Friday, March 20. Ordered into camp before daylight found all on board the boats at daylight fleet moved up the river. 60 mile above met the ferry boat Hamilton Belle, Advanced during day 63 miles. Recd a large mail

Saturday, March 21. At 10 A. M. come to the plantation where the rebel lieut. folks lived, he went off to see them. slaves all seemed glad to see him. at 4 P. M. recd orders to turn back, the other fleet coming

Sunday, March 22. Hard rain. misty and rainy tore the boat considerable one man hurt considerably by a limb. Preaching at 3. P. M. Prisoner paroled and sent off, at home rebel Lieut. sent on up.

Monday, March 23. Rainy. arrived at old camp at 2.30. P. M. six shots from gunboats. no ans. Ordered on picket, no posts for 3 cos. K G & B 14 cesech prisoners taken. Raining hard.

Tuesday, March 24. Rained all night. Several boats ordered up river. order contramanded. 2 shots at fort not anse'd Raining most of day. unwell and lieing down most of day.

Wednesday, March 25. Cool and cloudy. Dispatch boat down reports 2 boats loaded with provisions snagged and sunk in the pass. O Me Misereum!!

Thursday, March 26. Nothing unusual till afternoon supper ordered at 5 P. M. to go on fatigue at night, went to plant battery was too light to work Pickets firing at all times of night 29th Iowa went out scouting captured 3 prisoners.

Friday, March 27. Most of reg. on picket. Rebels fired on scouting parties from their batteries over on yellow bushy. Two heavy Siege guns come down today.

Saturday, March 28. Rained very hard last night. The siege guns were maned from the 33d Mo. dark and cloudy all day with occasional showers. Dress Parade at 5. P. M. Wind rising high at bed time

Sabbath, March 29. Stormy during the night and Elm tree blown down across a tent of 47th Indiana Killed 4 and seriously wounded the other two, Military burial at 2 P. M. Sermon on Lebanon 2. at 3 P. M. Snow fell in evening. Cold and windy

Monday, March 30. Ordered off early on a scout. (reg.) Waded water 3 ft deep. wounded 1 reb. none of ours hurt, in camp at 3. P. M. Prisoner broke guard. retaken. Weather very cool.

Tuesday, March 31. Day passed quietly away. Spent most of the time writing. After dress parade without any previous notice were called into line to go on fatigue duty. With arms and overcoats were marched 2 miles down the river. (was 7. P. M. before we started.) here regiment stacked arms. Co.s. G. and B were sent back to camp for spades, returned. Cos. R and H. were sent on beyond where our batteries had been before to dig rifle pits preparatory to planting a battery, returned to camp at 11.30. P. M. Orders down today with a new supply of Amunition to take Fort Pemberton. Day Pleasant.

Wednesday, April 1. All general till 1. P. M. when G co were ordered on the boat Lebanon No 2 to guard her up the river to a plantation to get bricks, back in time for parade at 5. P. M. Rebs shelled our working party during night.

Thursday, April 2. Reg. went on picket at 10. A. M. night of 2. brilliant moonlight, read a paper by moonlight. Rebs fired on our fatigue parties working at a fort throwing a shell regularly every $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

Friday, April 3. Relieved from Picket at 12. M. More forces down in which are the 5th and 17th Iowa regts.

Saturday, April 4. At 10. A. M. orders to prepare for embarking for up the river. At 12. M. Fisks brigade struck tents and moved on boats. 33d reg. on Lebanon no. 2 and Charly Bower. At 1. P. M. started up, Burned houses of two plantations where we stoped at night.

Sabbath, April 5. Started at daylight, forenoon met Empire, Cheeseman & Citizen. Cheesman had been fired into by rebs. Capt of boat and two soldiers killed. 2 wounded Cheesman ordered to follow us, I.— Logan fired into after noon wounding 3 of the 36th Iowa.

Monday, April 6. Met the Freestone in the morning was turned to go up with us In Cold water at 2.30 P. M.

Tuesday, April 7. In the morning took on Robinson and family. Stayed at night at the plantation where we went on board the Hamilton Belle to come up from the first Pass expedition.

Wednesday, April 8. Saw the wreck of the Luella in pass. In Moonlake at 12.50 P. M. Mississippi at 1.45 P. M. at Helena 2 P. M. The other troops from below coming in. Recd. mail. 5 letters and 2 papers for me.

Thursday, April 9. In camp on side hill above Helena. 5th and 28th Iowa ordered down the river.

Friday, April 10. Mustered for pay in the afternoon. Many troops, comeing down from above bound for below Gen Ross takes command of this post, and probability we will stay here some time.

Saturday, April 11. Rained a little in the morning, and very hard in the afternoon continueing through the night. Detail from our regiment on picket today.

Sunday, April 12. Very muddy, visited the 3d Iowa cav. in forenoon. attended service and speeches at Fort at 2. P. M. Parade at 5. P. M.

Monday, April 13. Nothing of interest. Slight fall of rain

Tuesday, April 14. Nothing of interest

Wednesday, April 15. Nothing of interest

Thursday, April 16. Reg. Paid in the afternoon 4 months wages. recd. \$68.00

Friday, April 17. G co worked hard to grade their street and move their tents back on line. Battalion drill at 3 P. M. to 5 P. M. On the sick list and off duty Kept my quarters close

Saturday, April 18. Battalion drill at 2 P. M. to 4 P. M. Rained very hard from 8 to 9 P. M. pills pills

Sunday, April 19. Company inspection at 7 A. M. Service at 11 A. M. One of the cavalry pickets shot by bush whackers. 2 shells fired from—

Monday, April 20. Battalion drill forenoon Company drill afternoon

Tuesday, April 21. Raining till 3. P. M. 3d Iowa cav. brought in a party of bush whackers

Wednesday, April 22. Too wet for drill during day. sent \$40.00 home by Robinson. Parade at 5. P. M. drill at 6 P. M. Cooks had to go out

Thursday, April 23. Company drill at 10 A. M. 7 privates out, Battallion drill afternoon Parade 5. P. M. com pay drill at 6 to 8. P. M.

Friday, April 24. Rained from daylight to 11 A. M. serjeant of guard at Gen Rosses head quarters

Saturday, April 25. Capt. Whipple treated Jake Miller to a glass of ale. Battalion drill from 6. P. M. to sundown. Dress parade at sundown

Sunday, April 26. Rained hard during the night, very muddy. 9.30 comp. Insp. Jake and I took a walk through town, very warm.

Monday, April 27. Rained in the night and at spells through the day. In town to 1 P. M. comp. street sanded. Rained hard in evening

Tuesday, April 28. Sergeant of guard. weather fine. News Vicksburg taken slight shower with heavy thunder in evening. Night clear and beautiful moonlight up till One O'clock

Wednesday, April 29. Relieved from guard at 9. A. M. draw clotheing in forenoon. Battallion drill at 6. P. M. Fine day

Thursday, April 30. Preaching at 7.30 A M mustered at 10 A. M. Brigade service on the Parade ground at 5. P. M. Sat up with sick to 2. O clock.

Friday, May 1. At. 12 M. saw the 5th Kansas cav start out. 12.30 orders to fall in line in 15 minutes with 60 ronds carts, went out 10 miles within 4 miles of where 3 comps. 3d Iowa were repulsed. met cav. scouts. No enemy near returned 2½ mile camped of the 3d Iowa. 150 were out, 3 killed 9 wounded 29 missing

Saturday, May 2. Started for Helena at 7. A. M. arrived at Helena at 11 A. M. tired but no one hurt.

Sunday, May 3. Company inspection at 10. A. M. Preaching in the grove at the river side. day quiet.

Monday, May 4. Went to town most of the day. at 8 30. hard storm of wind, some rain.

Tuesday, May 5. Day warm and pleasant Orders to be ready at 6 A. M. on the 6th with 1 days ration in the haversacks to be gone 6 days.

Wednesday, May 6. At 6.45 A. M. started out. 33d Iowa 28 Wis. Inf: 3d Ioa 5th Kan. 1st Ind. cav. 3 steel guns 2 guns of Dubuque bat. long train of wagons. Marched 18 miles. On picket for the night

Thursday, May 7. Picked up several rebs. among them a quartermaster. took him hid in wheat field, paroled most of the prisoners. Cavalry took one road Inf another with 3d. Iowa cav.

Friday, May 8. Town of Moro at 8. A. M. report of 3000 rebs near under command of Col. Dobbin, sent out scouts, none found, 4 miles this side Moro false alarm by our cav. coming up in rear. open prairie. Timber 3 miles prairie 5.

Saturday, May 9. 4 mile of prairie. 2 teams stuck black bayou at 11. A. M. 2 teams stuck in Prairie. Joined our cavalry at night camped in a grove

Sunday, May 10. 15 rebs showed themselves to the pickets this morning. took up our march at 6.30, stopped—hours 4 mile of cotton plant to bridge creek. cav. reported bayou de View. impossible, turned the head of column toward Helena.

Monday, May 11. Through Moro at 11.30. took the road to Mary Anna, passed through it where Dobbin had camped thursday with 700 men. Heard cannon at 4 P. M. cavalry force engaged with Dobbin. Out of rations. Live on parch corn

Tuesday, May 12. At Mary Anna 11. A. M. Met 6 Rebs. flag truce from Little Rock to Helena on business. At La Grange 5.30. camped after dark camped at Col McNeils house.

Wednesday, May 13. News that Richmond had fallen Cannon heard on the lower road cav. engaged with Dobbin again Noon. no dinner. 2. P. M. ordered to Helena, arrived 7.30. P. M. tired and sore. Loss while out of reg. 1 man missing Rained Road bad.

Thursday, May 14. News of Richmond not confirmed. Transports down the river with troops. 10000 to go down. No news from Vicksburg.

Friday, May 15. No news from below or from the Eastern div. Some talk of us going up the river to Memphis

Saturday, May 16. Battallion drill in fore noon. News that Grant has Jackson Miss Organizing another Negro regiment. Drew 10 days rations.

Sunday, May 17. Sick—er on inspection at 10. A. M. Regulations read to the companies at 3. P. M. 3d Iowa Inf. down at 10. P. M. went down to see them.

Monday, May 18. Brigade drill forenoon Battallion drill afternoon Spent most of day writing 9. Iowa battery drilling close by. and cavalry on review.

Tuesday, May 19. Brigade drill forenoon Battallion skirmish drill after noon. Weather warm

Wednesday, May 20. Brigade drill forenoon Com. by Col Rice. Battallion skirmish drill in afternoon. Parade at 6. P. M.

Thursday, May 21. Serj. of guard. reg on Brig drill A. M. comp. drill P. M. at 11. P. M. pickets took 10 pris. killed 3 wounded 1 more

Friday, May 22. Brig. drill A. M. Comp drill P. M. News from Vicksburg good Hains Bluffs ours 9000 prisoner taken.

Saturday, May 23. No drill A. M. Gen Review at 7. P. M. to 4 P. M. boats down carrying marine Brigade. H. G. Curtis visits camp. Adjutant Mar. Brig.

Sunday, May 24. Unwell. Marine Brig. go up river burn a town after some fighting firing heard below.

Monday, May 25. No better. Rebs 2000 strong show themselves close to town. 5 Kan 3 Iowa 1st Ind cav sent out severe fighting. drawn battle, both sides ready to play quits. News Vicksburg is ours—

Tuesday, May 26. Some better, Nothing of importance but drill, and men falling timber around Helena. Very hard wind after dark

Wednesday, May 27. Not so well. Dr Warren visits us this morning also in the evening. Weather very hot and dry 800 wounded go up the river 29th Iowa out on scout all day

Thursday, May 28. Considerably weaker today. 7,500 Reb. pris. go up. Moveing cannon from the hills down river. Cutting trees across roads from town

Friday, May 29. To the hospital at 9. A. M. Day hot. quite feverish. More prisoners go up today Col Stone wounded passes up the river.

Saturday, May 30. Not quite so well. News Grant Whip Johnston in his rear. false news Memphis Bullitin Helena taken. Adj detailed post inspection gen. The 1st Indiana and 5th Kansas cavalry regiments and Dubuque battery, go down the river today

Sunday, May 31. Some better. got a little mail. Regiment had two inspections hospital inspected by F F Burlock Much better after noon up most of the time done considerable writing Weather extremely warm and almost unsufferably sultry. Reg. on Gen inspection at 4 P. M.

Monday, June 1. Not quite so well. Reg drills from 5.30 to 6.30 AM. 7.30 to 9. A M. 4 to 7. P M Furloughed boys get off at 4 P. M today

Tuesday, June 2. 40th Iowa passed down this morning. Every co. policing new camp. Firing heard down the river. Evening looks like rain

Wednesday, June 3. Rained hard during the night Rebs fired into 40th yesterday Killed 17.

Thursday, June 4. Dr Parks succeeded in getting transportation for some 12 or 15 more of the sick to Keokuk. Boat up from Vicksburg with 93 deserters. Rained hard afternoon

Friday, June 5. Hard wind and rain storm in forenoon. afternoon 26 of the sick taken to boat 3d Iowa cav under march. orders 12000 rebs reported in 8 miles of here.

Saturday, June 6. Pay rools signed today. Flag, of truce across the river. no repts

Sunday, June 7. Cannonadeing heard before day below. News from all points good. Weather pleasant. health improving.

Monday, June 8. Gen Herons division on the way down. Gen himself arrived 3. P. M Showery and windy in evening. Detail of——— reg. taken by rebs today

Tuesday, June 9. 5th K. cav. 36th Ia inf. on a scout today. Herons div. comeing in all day. Rained at night.

Wednesday, June 10. Rained smartly. more troops down, 30000 have passed. Prospect of more rain

Thursday, June 11. Rained after dinner 2 boat soldiers down tonight 20,000 on their way down from Burnside's com'd.

Friday, June 12. Gen Fiske ordered up to St. Louis. Col Rice Act. Brig Gen in his abcence 13 boats soldiers pass down today.

Saturday, June 13. 208 prisoners pass up. Gen Fiske. departs. Weather very warm

Sabbath, June 14. 3d Ioa cav. go below, Return to camp orders on parade to move tomorrow

Monday, June 15. All day spent in moveing camp. News from below that Vicksburg is ours. Two large gunboats lie in the river

Tuesday, June 16. News from below same. Some prisnors taken up today. P. M. Showery.

Wednesday, June 17. small scouting party went out early A. M. turned over old guns draw enfield rifles. P. M. hard rain.

Thursday, June 18. Boat from below reports 3 spies one a woman taken by Grant dispatches from Gen Pemberton say to Jonston, if not there in 48 hours would surrender. could not come with less than 70000 men. Suppose by this the Rebs have surrendered that place.

Friday, June 19. Picket line disturbed strengthened at 2. A. M. 8 reb deserter report Price near 10000 men. Marmaduke 8000. Brig. drill 5.30 P. M.

Saturday, June 20. Serj. of guard today.

Sabbath, June 21. At 10. A. M. raines spoiled inspection. P. M. 3 gunboats and 5 transport conveying stores and wagons below.—— in 35, Mo. men would not take knapsacks on picket one man struck by off day who died. Man in 29th tied to post for not putting on cap for fatigue duty.

Monday, June 22. Man of 29. still tied to his post, near a mutiny in the regt on his acct. News Negly whips Jonston. Grant holds Vicksburg where stands courthouse.

Tuesday, June 23. Report that the mail steamer has been captured by guerillas, two gunboats go up to tend the case return P. M. report

all right. mail steamer to lie down during the night. 29. went out 12, last night. returned P. M. with no beeves 4 prisr

Wednesday, June 24. Right sick. Rained during night all day raining some times very hard.

Thursday, June 25. No better, hard storm last night raining some during day. Dr. Schooly wounded goes up river.

Friday, June 26. Night rainy. Day ditto Called on Tonis Williamsen 29th Iowa Sold him my watch

Saturday, June 27. Night very stormy. Day rainy. Bought watch of In Bitner. rumored Port Hudson taken only camp report. not so well.

Sabbath, June 28. Night beautiful. day showery Sant & Jake in a pleasure walk peeped in a nice mess of Black berries. No better

Monday, June 29. Worse today. Boys all at work P. M. getting ready for muster at 5.30 A. M. tomorrow.

Tuesday, June 30. regt. mustered. 5.30. not out Sick men mustered P. M. Last night———E co lost Health no better

Wednesday, July 1. Price reported near. Flags of truce interchanged. Fell worse today than for some time

Thursday, July 2. Not so well. Price reported below Marmaduke close at hand Order to stand at arm from 2. A. M till day break. and every man with box full of carts.

Friday, July 3. Some better today. Boat carries up many women & children Gen Prentice is confident of attact soon River rising

Saturday, July 4. Helena invested at 4 A. M. hard fighting till 11. A. M. 15000 rebs comanded by Lieut Gen Holmes inforce 3500. Maj. Gen Prentice our Cap 15 G. theirs 3000 Fight was desperate. Jake severely wounded in the breast

Sabbath, July 5. Very tired. Jake a little smarter, with him all the time. rebel wounded being brought in all day. Alarm gun at 5. P. M. men to arm and to the pits Rained hard 5.30 after dark 117 Ill came down.

Monday, July 6. Very tired. Jake died 1.30 A M. 117 Ill. 5th Kansas cav. out on scout brought in 100 prisonors. afternoon 117 Ill go to Memphis.

Tuesday, July 7. Quiet all day. Most time in tent writeing and lay-ing about.

Wednesday, July 8. Guns firing at sunrise for salute. big speeches from 9. to 12. in honor of victories here and Vicksburg big time visited Rev Mr Roberts this evening.

Thursday, July 9. Man of 29, got leg broke at Mill News from all points good. Cavalry force reported near.

Friday, July 10. Alarm by Negroes trying to come in just at day. All troops in line and on field with positions for another battle visited hospitals in town. had talk with rebel.

Saturday, July 11. 2 field pieces found in the woods north of town

Sabbath, July 12. Nothing of importance occurring today. Day cool cloudy and smoky.

Monday, July 13. Officially reported that Port Hudson has fallen and the great Mississippi is ours

Tuesday, July 14. A Salute of guns from forts in honor of our victory at Port Hudson. Major Moster and 2 private of 33d Mo. with about a doz. negroes. gobbled in a field below town

Wednesday, July 15. Sarj. of Guard today. Strong talk of another attack. 4 gunboat here tonight. Dubuque battery up from below. 20 Wis. Men in rifle pits all night.

Thursday, July 16. All quiet. Inspection by Gen officer at 4. P. M. went to see Capt Boydston at parson Robberts. fond him very sick but doing well. 2 cos of each regt. in rifle pits all night.

Friday, July 17. Drizle rain all P. M. regt. went out shot 1 rond at target called on Cap Boydston, no better had a talk with 3 cesesh girls there.

Saturday, July 18. Serj. of Guard today—117. Ill, down on Courier at 7.30. P. M.

Sabbath, July 19. Scouting party of. 35 Mo. 28 Wis. 43. Ind. 117. Ill. inf. regts. and 1st Ind cav. 4 pieces of Dubuque battery go out with 3 day. ration in haversacks This party back before night. Inf. went 5. mile cav. 15. Saw Dobbs pickets

Monday, July 20. 11.00 Port Hudson prisoners go up. 117 Ill return 15 Memphis.

Tuesday, July 21. Night rainy, the 26 33. & 36 Iowa regts out on a scout this A. M. News today good.

Wednesday, July 22. Camp full of reports. regt back at 4. P. M no enemy seen.

Thursday, July 23. Last night rained hard, Imperial up from New Orleans. Day very. hot.

Friday, July 24. Not well A. M. Day hot as a furnace. Detail of men go up on Hamilton Belle. Kirby Smith reported news with 25000 men advancing on this post

Saturday, July 25. G. Co in the rifle pits for tonight.

Sabbath, July 26. 40th Iowa 126 Ill, 3 min. up during the night on boats of marine brigade. Rained hard P. M.

Monday, July 27. Up frm below the 18 Ill. 54. Ill. 22 O.

Tuesday, July 28. 10. Ill cav. up. 2 co. of 1st Iowa from Davidsons comd who is 80 miles out in this A. M. Troop reported up White river in transport

Wednesday, July 29. Nothing of importance. 21st Marine. 9 months conscription on their way home discharged. Served nearly 3 months over their time with Banks

Thursday, July 30. Brigade transferred to 16. army corps 15th New Hampshire return from below, also Gen Steele and escort Gen Prentiss from above.

Friday, July 31. 15 New Hampshire regt up last night. 121. Ill, up today. Said regt go up river P. M.

Saturday, August 1. 300 furloughed soldiers from below pass up. hard rain P. M.

Sabbath, August 2. Nothing important.

Monday, August 3. A Monoter down today.

Tuesday, August 4. VERY HOT.

Wednesday, August 5. Hot as an oven, Think will not go on the expedition. Davidsons provision and pontoon train in today.

Thursday, August 6. Order recd that 33d goes. Col Rice assigned command of the 13th Div. 16. army corps.

Friday, August 7. Busy preparing for the march. Gen Holmes in town to confer with the Gen commanding object unknown

Saturday, August 8. The loss of stores burned on the Ruth will retard our movements for a few days. occasional showers. Slight, very warm.

Sabbath, August 9. Not well. Take Steamer North America bringing up 4. Mass. 9. month men time out. had their colors taken from them. Battalion drill 5. P. M.

Monday, August 10. Not well Gen Review at 10. A. M. Packed up all surplus. clothing Mail robbery in town last night 8th Mich. go up in the evening.

Tuesday, August 11. A. M. Packing tents hauling boxes to 2 P. M. line formed. 3. P. M. left town with train. cloudy rain a little. 7. P. M. camped 5 mile from Helena vivid lighting, rained considerable

Wednesday, August 12. Not well. Rained all night, reveliu 3. A. M. line of march, daylight 12. M. ————2¼ hours. 5. P. M. camp 22 miles from Helena on big creek Man wounded in leg by accident.

Thursday, August 13. Delayed by building bridge till 8. A. M. then started. Man shot in head—wound slight—by bush whacker. Col Rice Sick. hard march and hot day many give out. take in one bushwhacker Camp at sun down. Slough water.

Friday, August 14. Roll out at daybreak. March very hard. day very hot many give out. Col too sick to travel left at house join us at night. Pine timber plenty. Camp at Pinecreek.

Saturday, August 15. I go ahead with Supply train in at 2 P. M. regt. in at 7. P. M. hear of 2 boats taken yesterday and pontoon bridge burned by our boys 7. wounded. 1 dead. up———

Sabbath, August 16. Join regt 8. A. M. Hard rain 11. A. M. Move camp 2. P. M. 4. gunboats. 4 transports here 2 gunboats. 3 transports with 32d Iowa go down at dark 8. P. M. hear cannon below. 11. P. M. boats return

Monday, August 17. Out foraging today. 2d Division get here. P. M. Skirmish over the river. troops crossing. Rebs reported at pine bluff. 12¼ miles this side Little Rock entrenching. Col Rice promoted to Brig Gen.

SEPTEMBER.

Wednesday 1.

Start at 5 A.M. take very hot
at 10 A.M. have to take the
ambulance, find Jordan on a
hard road to travel. 7th Div
camp at a series of small holes
3 miles from Brownville.
Gen Steil gets in at night.

Wednesday 2.

The 2nd Div gets in at 9 A.M.
having started from the bluffs
many of the ^{1st} were all
night without water suffered
some talk of fight in a day or
two. Troops run afraid of reboon
cornfield. Quite dark, fever
y Thursday

3.

Orders at daylight for 3rd division
to move at 6 A.M. with blankets
and 2 days' rations. 40 rounds in
boxes. one team to rest to every
an unit. Work today

Tuesday, August 18. Troops crossing the river camping below on the other side. Report reaches camp that Charleston is ours. Day HOT.

Wednesday, August 19. Lieut Col Mackey recommended for Col. Capt Loughland for Lieut Col Most of the convalescents came up on Rose Hamilton, Hamrich and Fidler Corporals in place of Verstieg & Ulsh. No mail yet.

Thursday, August 20. Drew rations A. M. Co. inspection P. M. visit the 40th Iowa.

Friday, August 21. 2. P. M. General sounded 3.20 hard rain $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. 6.20 cross river cross the island 5 miles through swamps and awful roads. through at 11. P. M.

Saturday, August 22. Moved camp in timber five miles from pontoon bridge—scarce and thick with—Division forage train—trains go out, fired into—teams get in at night know nothing of the balance. fear they are gobbled

Sabbath, August 23. Forage teams get in at 9. P. M. Orders to march immediately at 10.15 lines moves forward. In hot dust deep, hard marching. Arrive at Du Valls bluffs at dusk, find our sick there sent by water

Monday, August 24. Visit sick on boats, no attention, in awful fix Nothing of importance, except 2d Div arrive here. & Davidson's forces in the prairie beyond.

Tuesday, August 25. Davidson has some Skirmishing 35. prisoners sent in. 300 men at work on trenches. Cool all day at night cold

Wednesday, August 26. Medical inspection of sick—5 of Co. wanted to stay here besides 6 in hosps.

Thursday, August 27. On Fatigue to build hospital for division—Davidson skirmishing in prairie

Friday, August 28. Hard rain night and A. M. News is that Davidson has driven Price from his fortifications and has possessed them himself. P. M. Orders to prepare for marching.

Saturday, August 29. Nothing of importance

Sabbath, August 30. Reported the Evensville which was carrying our mail down river was captured and burned and Quinby's division crossing at Clarendon.

Monday, August 31. Mustered at 9. A. M. Start on march at 10. A. M. Road to Brownville at 2. P. M. 9 miles from former camp turn into timber and camp for the night Davidsons supply train is here goes on with us in the morning our water from mud holes thick skum over it, when the coffee is made, it has the appearance of having cream in it.

Tuesday, September 1. Start at 5. A. M. take very sick at 10. A. M. have to take the ambulance find Jordan am a hard road to travel. 3d Div camp at a series of mudholes 3. mile from Brownville. Gen Steele gets in at night

Wednesday, September 2. The 2d Div. gets in at 9. A. M having started from the bluffs morning of the 1st were all night without water

suffered. Some talk of fight in a day or two. Foragers run afoul of rebs in cornfield. Quite Sick. fever

Thursday, September 3. Orders at daylight for 3d division to move at 6. A. M. with blanket and 2 days ration. 40 ronds in boxes one team to regt to convey ammunition. Worse today.

Friday, September 4. Another brigade in which is the 27 Iowa just arrived. report another brigade coming. at 2. P. M. to start to regts. ordered countermanded regt come in at dusk. Right sick all day

Saturday, September 5. All quiet all day quite sick

Sabbath, September 6. Troops move Sick taken to hospital in town I moved there at day break. Hospital awful place no attention, a little better

Monday, September 7. Things go a little better train in from the Bluffs Health improving

Tuesday, September 8. A. M. quiet; P. M. Hospital draws 7 days rations—Report in that Steeles forces are in Little Rock. Cavalry 7. miles beyond———in the rear. Price trying to cut out. Arcadelphi ours—Health better—

Wednesday, September 9. Much better. Worked for the regt—Ambulance train come in from the head of column for convalescents. report Rebs strong two miles below L—R—

Thursday, September 10. Not Ambulances enough to take all I did not get to go—108 of us left No news from the front today—feel first rate today

Friday, September 11. Couriers bring in the news that at 5. P. M. yesterday Steele marched into Little Rock. We had to furnish guards today and night. Men hanging rond the pickets.

Saturday, September 12. 15 of our cav chase squad who fired on our beef drivers took 2 horses. detachment of 17 of 5th Kansas come in, had 5 men gobbled on prairie

Sabbath, September 13. Verry sick. 5th Kan. squad went on to Little Rock train of 28 wagons in from Little Rock to take convalescents to their regiments.

Monday, September 14. Better this A. M. Train loads and starts at 9 got sick 4 mile out had to ride camped at a large bayou very large plantation.

Tuesday, September 15. Rooled out early too sick to walk rode to Little Rock. too sick to get to regt stay at a private house all night.

Wednesday, September 16. Town full of deserters coming in all the while. Military College full of reb sick and wounded 400 wounded at Helena, there Citizens verry kind. a nice place, much scattered reached regt 3 P. M.

Thursday, September 17. Quite sick Pines Bluffs taken Deserters come in all times

Friday, September 18. getting worse

Saturday, September 19. 8 boys come from the Bluffs. Unkle Luke

comes with them. Am carried to the hospital today too sick to help myself any more.

Sabbath, September 20. Worse today. and in considerable misery

Monday, September 21. Two companies of citizens one of inf. one of cav. paroled in town today. Health same as yesterday cars start to the bluffs

Tuesday, September 22. Not so well. 5 men who had taken the oath and were returning home with their protection papers shot by bush-whackers—

Wednesday, September 23. Able to be up and about, a very little

Thursday, September 24. Traveling around considerable

Friday, September 25. Visit the co. several times.

Saturday, September 26. Rec visit from Mr. Randel of K co 3d Iowa cav. the 6 co's of which regt. have just come through from Helena to join other part of the regt which has been with Gen Davidson. In health improved—

Sabbath, September 27. Mail today, fine day Forage party bring in 40 bush. sweet potatoes.

Monday, September 28. Very fine day considerable wind—health improving—

Tuesday, September 29. Raining all day Pay master reported in town health improving—

Wednesday, September 30. Rainy—Most of our men get up from the bluffs Health improveing Chain guard taken off

Thursday, October 1. Return to the co. Detail from our regt to guard prisoners to Memphis—

Friday, October 2. Sign payrools—Sutlers opens chabang in regt. Weather fine—health improveing. Officers have a noisy spree after night.

Saturday, October 3. Mail in—

Sabbath, October 4. Frost. attend church in town.

Monday, October 5. Heavy frost fine day. Marching Orders rec'd

Tuesday, October 6. A. M. Rainy. Camp equipage and clothing left at Helena arrive—

Wednesday, October 7. Get our tents up

Thursday, October 8. Nothing important

Friday, October 9. Return to duty today. Orders on parade that Gen Salomon should assume comand of 3d Div. Gen Rice of 2d brigade

Saturday, October 10. Serg Ritner and Corp Herbert reduced to ranks for inability—both absent Sick

Sabbath, October 11. Paymasters and commissioners to rec votes of regts in town.

Monday, October 12. Nothing important Later—Report in that yesterday was a fight at Benton & Pine bluffs. enemy worsted at both places—

Tuesday, October 13. Election passes off pleasantly. the regt vote for Stone 292, for Tuttle 46. Unwell most of day

Wednesday, October 14. Feel tolerably well visit 1st cav. in evening stay all night.

Thursday, October 15. Very sick. send word to co P. M. and am taken over to co. in ambulance

Friday, October 16. Recd pay this afternoon for two months. Much better today

Saturday, October 17. A repetition of the miseries of Thursday

Sabbath, October 18. Well enough to be up a little

Monday, October 19. Worse carried to Hospital weather windy

Tuesday, October 20. some better

Wednesday, October 21. Last night heavy rains Continued raining until 10. A. M. Order on parade to report all convalescents in the co's for the Invalid corps. Weather cold health better—

Thursday, October 22. Begun to rain soon after day. Rained all day.

Friday, October 23. Mail this morning Cold and windy all day. Williamson, Shull and Vanderkamp come to the co.

Saturday, October 24. Cold and clear

Sabbath, October 25. Cold and clear teams all busy hauling brick.

Monday, October 26. quite a pleasant day Our brigade was ordered out and left town at 2 A. M. before day.

Tuesday, October 27. Weather fine.

Wednesday, October 28. Nothing important.

Thursday, October 29. Rainy

Friday, October 30. Forenoon rainy afternoon cold.

Saturday, October 31. Clear but cold. ice last night 5-8 inch thick.

Sabbath, November 1. Cloudy & cold—Regt return to camp at dusk

Monday, November 2. Last night showery Morning & Evening showery—

Tuesday, November 3. Nothing important

Wednesday, November 4. Last night rainy

Thursday, November 5. Nothing important

Friday, November 6. 28th. Wis. ordered to march for Pines bluffs tomorrow

Saturday, November 7. The 28th. Wis. go to Pine Bluffs taking 7 tents to each co leaving guard over camp

Sabbath, November 8. Windy. Nothing important

Monday, November 9. Nothing important

Tuesday, November 10. Cool, regt putting up barracks

Wednesday, November 11. Talk of sending men up north to recruit for regt Hamrick made Sergeant McCullough made corporal

Thursday, November 12. Capt Loughland and Lieut Ledyard with one enlisted man from each of other co's appointed to go to Iowa to recruit

Friday, November 13.

- Saturday, November 14.* In town A. M. Mail in. recd 4 letters
- Sabbath, November 15.* Recruiting comm. leave this morn. One brig. starts today for Gen. Thomas comm.
- Monday, November 16.* 3d Mo Cav leave for the northern part of the state.
- Tuesday, November 17.* 28th Wis make a permanent move of camp today—Rumor says Kirby Smith is approaching the place
- Wednesday, November 18.* Nothing important
- Thursday, November 19.* Day very windy—begins to storm at night—
- Friday, November 20.* Stormed like blazes all night. Day cool and cloudy.
- Saturday, November 21.* All quiet at Little Rock.
- Sunday, November 22.* Joseph Watkins dies and is buried
- Monday, November 23.* Nothing important
- Tuesday, November 24.*
- Wednesday, November 25.*
- Thursday, November 26.* Lucien Reynolds & Mr Wallace start home on furlough—.
- Friday, November 27.* Rec Pay P. M. rained hard—
- Saturday, November 28.* Cold Gen. Inspection
- Sabbath, November 29.* Cold all day
- Monday, November 30.* Cold
- Tuesday, December 1.* Pleasant.
- Wednesday, December 2.* Weather pleasant Rumors of skirmishing at Pines bluffs—9th Mo. and 43d Ind. under marching orders
- Thursday, December 3.* \$150 horses arrive taken by the home-guards in a skirmish near Benton. Large force of rebs reported near.
- Friday, December 4.* Showery in the evening
- Saturday, December 5.* Large scouting party of several regts of the 2d Div go out
- Sabbath, December 6.* Pleasant
- Monday, December 7.* On Picket Flag of truce at the post Evening rainy
- Tuesday, December 8.* Cold—
- Wednesday, December 9.* Cool
- Thursday, December 10.* Misty
- Friday, December 11.* Cool—
- Saturday, December 12.* Rained a little Gen. Insp. 1:30 P. M.
- Sabbath, December 13.* Last night hard rain Day cold and misty Official, scouting party drove rebs from Princetown took some prisonors
- Monday, December 14.* Quite cold last night ice $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick Morning chilly—
- Tuesday, December 15.* Last night rainy damp day
- Wednesday, December 16.* Rained hard all day
- Thursday, December 17.* Tolerably cold
- Friday, December 18.* Cool all day

Saturday, December 19. Gen Inspt. at 2 P. M. Small steam boat down from Ft. Smith

Sabbath, December 20. Pleasant 3 boats start down the river

Monday, December 21. Pleasant

Tuesday, December 22. A man killed at the theatre tonight—accident—

Wednesday, December 23. In camp all day

Thursday, December 24. Volunteer to guard boat to Pine bluffs. delayed

Friday, December 25. Pleasant day Pleasant ride

Saturday, December 26. Last night rainy All day rainy Pine Bluffs at 11. a. m. From the Bluffs 4 P. M.

Sabbath, December 27. At Watkins Plantation begin to load corn

Monday, December 28. Finished loading 1006 bush corn at 1 P. M. and started up up at Red bluffs Negro who had broken in trunk escaped

Tuesday, December 29. At the Rock at 4:30 P. M. in camp at dark.

Wednesday, December 30. A little rainy—Gen review at 10 A. M.

Thursday, December 31. Snowing and blowing cold—14 below 0—Spy taken at the picket post.

Record of movements of the regiment during the time covered by this diary

February 24, 1863

From Helena		miles
Feb 24	To Moon lake	12
" 26	down pass	5
" 27	To Alcorns plantation	3
" 28	Down pass	2
March 1	Down pass	3
" 2	Cold Water	1½
" 3	" "	½
" 4	" "	8½
" 5	" "	22
" 6	" "	25
" 7.	Tallahatchee	25
" 8.	"	20
" 9.	"	30
" 10.	"	30
" 11.	"	30
" 11.	Up "	3
" 12.	" "	10
" 12	down "	20
" 20	Up "	63
" 21	" "	40
" 22.	"	57
" 23.	"	46

		Left camp before Green wood	
April	4	Arrived at Helena	
April	8	.....	2.37½
		From Helena	
May	1	on Little Rock road.....	10
"	"	Back	2½
"	2	"	7½
"	6	From Helena	
"	10	Road to Cotton plant.....	68
"	"	Toward Helena	
"	13	At Helena.....	68
		Arkansas Expedition from Helena	
Aug	11	toward Clarendan	
"	15	At Clarendan.....	60
		Leave Clarendan	
"	21	P. M.	
"	"	across the island.....	5
"	23	To Du Volls bluffs.....	12
"	31	From Du Valls bluffs	
Sept.	1.	Brownville	29
"	14.	From Brownsville	
"	15.	Little Rock.....	27
Dec.	25.	For Pines Bluffs	
"	26.	at " "	100
"	"	For Little Rock	
"	29	At " "	100
		January 28. Paid in for the Everlasting pencil	
N.	Schippers.....		25
T.	Williamson.....		25
E.	M. Woods.....		25
W.	H. H. Downing.....		25
Dan.	Ulsh.....		25
Gerret	Steenwyk.....		25
J.	S. Morgan.....		25
T.	J. Young Co. E.....		25
C.	M. Stephenson " ".....		25
		Sent for a dozen	

LETTERS REC'D

	Recd.		Dated
	1863,	YAZOO PASS	1863
1	March	2. Father	Feb. 15
2	"	" Sist Jane.	" 19
3	"	5 Home	" 22
		Talahatchee	"
4	"	11. L. O. Mathews.....	" 19

5	"	15	Jacob Miller.....	March	5
6	"	20	Miller	Feb	26
7	"	"	Mattie "	March	1
8	"	"	Father "	"	6
9	"	"	Henry "	"	8
10	"	"	Miss Cebe Gardner.....	"	1
11	"	"	" Belle Baker.....	"	6
12	"	"	" Cebe Gardner.....	"	10
13	"	26	Jacob Miller.....	"	13
14	"	28	Home	"	14
15	April	8	Mother	"	20
16	"	"	"	"	30
17	"	"	J. A. Peters.....	"	21
18	"	"	Cebe Gardner.....	"	22
19	"	"	Belle Baker.....	"	29

HELENA

20	April	23	Mother	April	12
21.	"	"	Matte	"	15
22.	"	25	Matte	"	15
23.	"	28	J. A. Peters.....	"	23
24.	"	30	Mattie	"	20
25.	"	"	Father	"	19
26.	"	"	Jane	"	23
27.	May	14	L. O. Mathews.....	"	26
28.	"	"	Bro Henry.....	"	22
29	"	"	Mother	"	24
30	"	"	Bro Wilber.....	May	2
31.	"	"	Sister. Jane.	"	3
32	"	20	Mother	"	6.
33	"	"	Bro Henry.....	"	12
34.	May	22	Sister Matt.....	"	13
35	"	"	Cebe E. Gardner.....	"	"
36	"	"	Mary T. Peters.....	"	14
37	"	27	Nelly Downes.....	"	11
38	"	21	Belle Baker.....	"	17
39	"	"	Mother	"	20
40.	"	31.	Lyddia S. Randal.	"	20
41.	June	1	Mother	"	24
42	"	8	Julius Peters.....	"	26
43.	"	9	Mother	"	29
44.	"	"	Bro Henry.....	"	31
45.	"	17	Belle Baker.....	June	6
46.	"	"	Father	"	6
47.	"	"	Cebe Gardner.....	"	7
48.	"	20	Mother	"	10
49.	"	24	Mattie	"	13

50.	"	29	J. A. Peters.....	"	20
51.	"	"	Nelle Downes.....	"	21.
52.	"	30	Mother	"	19.
53.	"	"	Father	"	21.
54.	July	3.	L. O. Mathews.....	"	11.
55.	"	"	Lydia S. Randal.....	"	24.
56.	"	"	Mary E. Walus.....	"	24.
57.	"	5	Belle Baker.	"	29
58.	"	"	Cebe Gardner.....	"	29
59.	"	8	Mother	"	29
60.	"	"	Bro Henry.....	"	30
61.	"	15,	H. G. Curtis.	"	28.
62.	"	17.	Belle Miller.....	July	6
63.	"	"	Mattie	"	6
64.	"	"	Father	"	8
65.	"	19	Ella Downes.....	"	11
66.	"	22	Mother	"	14
67.	"	24	Belle Baker.....	"	14
68.	"	26	Sam Miller.....	"	16
69.	"	29	E. H. Reables.	"	18
70.	"	"	Mary Peters.	"	19
71.	"	31	Mother	"	17
72.	"	"	Helen Randel.	"	19
73.	"	"	Lydia Randel	"	20
74.	Aug.	2	Mattie	"	19
75.	"	3	Mother	"	20
76.	"	4	Belle Baker.....	"	25
77.	"	4	John Miller.....	"	26
78.	"	7	Mattie Welch.....	"	26
79.	"	9	Father	"	26
80.	"	"	Mother	"	30
81.	"	11	Nellie Downes.....	"	"
NEAR CLARENDON.					
82.	"	22	Matt	Aug.	2
83.	"	"	Henry	"	3
DUVALS BLUFFS					
84.	"	26	Belle Miller.....	"	9
85.	"	"	Libbie Parish.....	"	9
86.	"	"	Father	"	9
87.	"	"	Mother	"	10
88.	"	"	Belle Baker.....	"	10
89.	"	"	John McGold.....	"	13
90.	"	28	Thomas Williamson.....	"	17
91.	"	29	Belle Baker.....	"	14
LITTLE ROCK					
92.	Sept.	20	Mother	"	26

93	"	"	"	Sept.	2
94.	"	27	Henry	"	10
95.	Oct.	3.	Matty	"	9
96.	"	"	Mother	"	14
97.	"	"	Cebe Gardner.	"	12
98.	"	"	Belle Baker.	"	14
99.	"	6.	Miller, Sam.	"	12
100	"	"	Belle Miller.	"	21
101	"	"	Belle Baker.	"	21
102	"	23	Cebe Gardner.	"	22
103	"	"	Father	"	26
104	"	"	Julius Peters.	Oct.	3
105	"	"	Mother	"	4
106	"	"	Henry	"	4
107	"	30	Mother	"	11
108.	"	"	Mattie	"	12
109.	Nov.	6.	Mother	"	18
110	"	11	Mother	"	25
111.	"	14	Bro Henry.	"	29
112	"	"	Sis. Mattie.	"	29
113	"	"	Belle Baker.	Nov.	1
114	"	"	Mother	"	2
115	"	27	Mother	"	8
116	"	"	J. A. Peters.	"	10
117.	Dec.	4.	Mother	"	12
119	"	"	Robbins & co.	"	18
120	"	11.	Mother.	"	15
121	"	"	Mattie	"	17
122	"	"	Father	"	22
123	"	"	Shaw & Clark.	"	24
124	"	16	Henry	"	29
125	"	"	Mother	"	29
126.	"	"	Belle Baker.	"	29
127.	"	29	Mattie	Dec.	10
128.	"	"	Belle Baker.	"	11
129.	"	"	Mother	"	13

MESS CASH ACCOUNT.

Names.	Amount due in upper line						
	" paid " lower "						
	.25	.25	.25	10	25	1.00	10
A. F. Sperry.....	.25	.25	.25	10	50	1 75	10
	.25		.25	10	25	1 00	
J. S. Morgan.....	.25		.25	10	25	1 00	Hosp

	.25	.25	.25				
L. P. Cary .....	.25	.25					
	.25	.25	.25				
L. Martin .....	.25	.25	.25				
	.25	.25	.25	10	25	1 00	10
W. V. Griffith. ....	.25	.25	.25	10	25	1 00	10
	.25	.25	.25	10	25	1 00	10
Wm. McCullough. ....	.25	.25	.50			1 15	10
	.25	.25	.25	10	25	1 00	10
J. K. Fidler. ....		.50	.25	10	25	1 00	10
	.25	.25	.25		25	1 00	10
J. Lemmons. ....	.25				75	1 00	10
					25		
J. Taylor					25	Cook	Cook
				10	25	1 00	10
W. O. Downes.				10	25	1 00	10
						1 00	
Luke Stallard.....						1 00	Hosp
					25	1 00	
N. Schippers.					25	1 00	
						1 00	10
W. H. H. Downing....						1 00	10
						1 00	10
H. J. Vanderwa.....						1 00	10
							10
T. Williamson.....							10

MESS CASH ACCOUNT

Date	Paid out	Recd.	Paid
		cts.	
1863	1. Paper pepper .....	.15	
	1. Coffe Kettle	1.50	
	Sweet Potatoes .....	.40	
	Meat .....	.25	
	1. bush. S. pota-	1.50	
	" " " "	1.50	
	1 lb currants.....	.50	
	½ bush S. pota .....	.50	
Oct. 9	Irish potatoes	1.00	

" 12 1/2 lb prunes.....	.20	
Little Rock Nov 24 1863		
Recd of W. V. Griffith.....	\$2.60	as
balance in mess treasury.		
Nov. 25, To 1 bush S. potatoes.....		\$1.50
Dec. 3. " 2 papers pepper.....		.20
" 4. " 1/2 bush meal.....		.50
" 8 " 1 box pepper.....		.20
" " by rects of mess.....	30	
" 11. To 1 box pepper.....		.20
" 14. To 3 papers pepper.....		.30
	2.90	2.90

Transferred from page

MESS CASH ACCOUNT.

Date.		Rec'd	Paid
Dec. 24.	To furnace		25
" 30	" Paper pepper		20
" "	By sale soap.....	1 20	
		1 20	45

.75

List of Subscribers. Paid for the Messenger.

D. Ulsh	Thomas Vineyard
H. Bowman	Lieut Sharman
Jacob Miller	D. W. Croll.
J. T. Bowman	S. Vorhies
W. Slyster	Lucien Reynolds
S. A. Baldwin	Wm McCullough
M. Englesmer	N. Schippers
H. Herbert	J. W. Dungan
G. van De Kamp	K. D. Bruyn
John Mc Loed	John Hanen

Money belonging to Mess

CASH ACCOUNT.

1863			
Date.	Jacob Miller Dec'd H	Rec'd cts	\$ Paid. cts.
	left to		
July 6,	Mess 4	3 20	
" 9	to washing sack.....		10
" 16	By sale of Salt.....	40	
" "	To 9 lbs Apples.....		90
" 17	By sale lard.....	1 20	
" 21	" " "	65	
Aug. 2.	" Co, Savings	7 60	
" 4.	" Sale Coffee	2 35	

"	8.	"	"	Rice	25	
"	10	\$1.00	Per man.....			16 00
"	"		By draw on to fund.....	1 75		
Dec	2d		Return to co fund.....			40

1863 CASH ACCOUNT.—NOVEMBER.

Date	Co fund drawn on	Rec'd	Paid
Mess		\$ cts	\$ cts
Nov. 20.	drew	2 00	
" 25	To Sweet pota-		1 50
Dec. 1st	Balance in	50	
" 3	To two papers pepper.....		20
" 11	" 1 box "		30

Jacob Miller Dec'd

Cash act.

	Dr.	Cr.
Due to Mess 4.....	3 20	
By cash on hand.....		6 30
To burial expenses.....	9 00	
By cash recd for per.....		4 00
" Discount on price per.....		45
" Sale Coffee		2 00

Contents of G. Prices pocketbook when he went to the hospital

\$10.00	Green back
1.00	Rail road bank Mich.
1.05	postage currency
105 00	Conterfeit secesh.
34	postage stamps

In Massachusetts, they have men who travel from town to town to detect the violaters of the fifteen gallon law.—*Missouri Republican*, St. Louis, June 15, 1839. (In the newspaper collection of the Historical Department of Iowa.)

JOURNALISM OF NORTHWEST IOWA¹

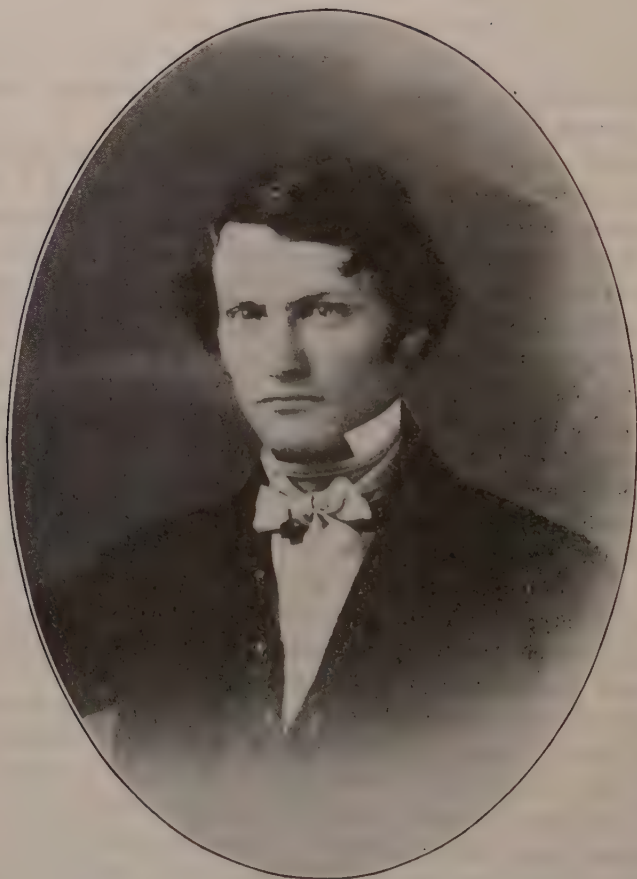
BY HON. CHARLES ALDRICH

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Editorial Association, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It really seems to me that I should make you an apology for presuming to address you upon this occasion, much as I feel obliged to you for the kind invitation with which you have honored me. As I understand this invitation, you expect me to say something of my experiences in the early journalism of northwestern Iowa. My time has been so constantly occupied by other cares and duties as to render it a matter of great difficulty to make even the most hurried preparation. I could not, however, very well decline, for of the few journalists who came to this region about the time I did—almost thirty-four years ago—I believe no other is now living.

In addition to learning my trade as a practical printer, I had had about five years experience as the editor and publisher of a country paper in the towns of Randolph and Olean, in Cattaraugus County, New York. But I sold out and spent a year on my farm, by which time I was overcome by a most decided longing to get back into the atmosphere of a printing office. Some of you may know how this is yourselves. Having had some acquaintance with Horace Greeley, I consulted him in regard to coming this way. He wrote me very kindly, giving me the same good advice which he had written or spoken to so many thousands of others—"Go west, young man!" I have ever regarded that letter as one of my most precious literary belongings. It is now in the Masonic Library at Cedar Rapids. I had procured a little book by N. H. Parker, relating to the state of Iowa, in which he paid a most glowing tribute to the valley of the Upper Des Moines, incidentally mentioning Webster City and Fort Dodge. I had also read in David Dale Owen's Geological Survey of Iowa and Minnesota that great scientist's opinion that the country radiat-

¹This address was delivered by Hon. Charles Aldrich at a meeting of the Upper Des Moines Editorial Association, held at Webster City, September 12, 1890.—Editor.



CHARLES ALDRICH
(From a daguerreotype of 1851.)

ing in all directions for at least sixty miles from Fort Dodge was "one of the most fertile upland plains in America." That is a pretty good opinion to quote, even at this late day, and we all know how true it is. * * *. I therefore thought it would be a good region to settle in. So I started for Iowa early in February, 1857, intending to go as far west as Fort Dodge, thence south to Des Moines, and from there home. I hoped to find a location somewhere, but had built my hopes largely upon Fort Dodge. In Dubuque, however, I met Colonel J. B. Dorr, of the old *Express and Herald*, who somewhat upset my calculations by informing me that a paper had just been started or was soon to appear at Fort Dodge; but he stated that Webster City was a new county seat, a smart place, and wanted a paper. I therefore determined to push right along. There was no railroad west of Dubuque. True a track had been laid out thirty miles to Dyersville just in time to save the first quota of the land grant, but it was buried in some places ten feet deep by the snows of that terribly severe winter. We started long before daylight from the comfortable old Julian House, on one of the zero mornings, in an open sleigh run by the Western Stage Company. We had a jolly load of passengers, a good time generally, and were two days reaching Cedar Falls. West of that town travel was simply impracticable. The snow had been very deep all winter, and just now a thaw had partly melted it. There had been extreme weather of all imaginable varieties. The water had spread over thousands of acres, and was not yet frozen hard enough to bear a horse. I was compelled to stay a whole week at Cedar Falls, relieving the homesick monotony of the long delay by setting type and doing some writing in the office of *The Gazette*, published by a couple of young men whose names I can not now recall. At last, after one very cold night, the stage company decided to send out a team with the letter mail and myself, the sole passenger. Our carriage was a rude pung, or jumper, a sort of improvised sleigh or cutter, of which you may now and then see a sample in frontier places. The roads were fairly good and we reached Iowa Falls, a smart little town of 100 people, about 9 o'clock on a dark and very cold evening. We passed over the sites of the flourishing towns of Parkersburg, Aplington, and Ackley, upon neither of which was there yet a

single settler. In crossing one of the deep creeks, as a matter of precaution, fearing the ice might give way, the driver took the horses over singly, and I held them on the farther side while he drew over the light puny by hand. I remember that in the bright moonlight the ice looked very thin, and that a fierce north wind was howling over the prairies. A cold bath out there might have interfered with the appearance of the *Hamilton Freeman*. Our journey of nearly fifty miles was made without changing horses, where ordinarily there were three or four changes. It was too cold to bother about changing horses.

Early the next morning we started in a big farm sleigh for Webster City. The weather was much colder and the air filled with frost and snow. In fact it lacked little of being a veritable blizzard. At noon we reached "Skunk Grove," fifteen miles south of east of Webster City. It is now known as "Rose Grove."

But what's in a name? That which we call a rose,
By any other name would smell as sweet.

Mr. William Cheney had settled there, and was keeping a snug and most comfortable hotel—doubly comfortable from the Arctic condition out of doors. We were ushered into a pleasant room with a blazing fire, and in a few moments Mrs. Cheney handed each of us a glass of hot whisky, which was peculiarly vivifying in our benumbed, half-frozen condition. I have distinct recollections of a most excellent dinner, and of a pretty, red-checked, black-eyed girl, in a blue cashmere dress, who played the piano and sang several beautiful songs. Really I think you will believe me when I declare that that house was a genuine oasis in a winter desert. But good Mr. Cheney died many years ago, that pleasant, pretty girl is herself a grandmother, and her young brother is a portly, gray-haired banker and substantial citizen of Fort Dodge.

We resumed our journey in a blinding snowstorm, reaching Webster City long after dark, wearied and well-nigh frozen. The driver left me at the hotel kept by Ammon Moon on the eastern margin of our town plat, whence the business of the city all retreated twenty-five years ago. The hotel was very good for that time in our history, but I remember that I slept on a hard bed of prairie hay, and could only keep warm by wrapping myself in my shawl and overcoat. When I looked out the next

morning on the little hamlet of less than 200 people, and the wide waste of snow by which it was surrounded, it occurred to me that I had come to a sorry place to start a newspaper. The times were very hard and almost everybody was poor. Money readily commanded forty per cent interest. The winter, as I have stated, had been one of unusual severity, and travel had almost entirely ceased. There was no sale for town lots or lands and stagnation had set its seal upon everything. But the town and Fort Dodge had just been made county seats by an act of the legislature, and I believed that any county seat was a good place for a paper. One could simply bide his time and "grow up with the country." It was but a few hours until everybody knew me and the errand that had brought me there from the state of New York. I looked the situation over as thoroughly as possible, and made my arrangements to come with a small printing office and start the *Hamilton Freeman*. The citizens were to pay me a bonus of \$500 and they guaranteed me 500 subscribers. I stipulated to continue the paper one year. The bonus came promptly as agreed, for the contract bore the names of W. C. Willson and Jacob M. Funk, still enterprising residents of that town, and was as good as an accepted check on one of our present banks. The subscribers came at last but slower. It was usual in starting papers in these new places to require some such help to make up for the legitimate business which only came after the greater development of the country. In fact few of the pioneer publishers could have budged an inch without such aid. I make this statement most cheerfully, for I desire that all who aided me in any way in founding the *Freeman* shall have the fullest credit.

This business settled, I left for my eastern home with a teamster bound for Iowa City. Dining again at Skunk Grove, we struck out over the twenty-five-mile prairie between that point and the nearest house in Hardin County, reaching the residence of a settler named Dilsey late at night. This was a favorite stopping place for travelers, though the little house was only about fourteen or sixteen feet square, with an attic under the low roof—two rooms, one upstairs and one downstairs. But it was all very comfortable, for Mrs. Dilsey was an excellent cook, and teamsters always found good quarters for their animals. The next

morning, instead of being able to resume our journey, we were in the midst of the most terrible blizzard I have ever seen. The winds shrieked and howled, and the air was so full of snow that one could scarcely see a rod. Added to all this it was most intensely cold. There were thirteen people in the little log house, and when night came some slept upon beds made upon the floor, while others climbed the ladder and lodged in the attic. We were really packed together like herrings in a box. It was not until the third morning that the storm had ceased. The sun then rose clear and bright, and we were off again in good season. We reached Iowa City, where the last legislature held in that old capital was in session, some days later, without any special incident. The railroad was open from that point east and I was not long in reaching my old home.

Some days later I visited New York City, purchasing of James Connor, the venerable type-founder, who has long been gathered to his fathers, the little outfit for my paper. I selected long primer type for the reading matter because it was quite large, and as I expected to set most of the type myself, I could not afford to use anything smaller. The advertising type was nonpareil. A new number three Washington hand press, and a limited assortment of job type, completed the outfit. The whole cost \$700, and was paid for, probably for the reason that a printer going out to far Iowa to start a paper would have found it an utter impossibility to get credit. This freight was shipped to Dubuque, via Lake Erie, where it arrived early in May. I was there some days ahead of it, and while awaiting its arrival engaged as a compositor on the old *Dubuque Tribune*, published by A. W. Hackley, earning enough to pay our daily expenses. Hackley was an able editor in some respects, but had a curious way of using semicolons, sometimes sprinkling five or six of them through a sentence where none were needed. The poor old man failed in business and died twenty-five years ago in extreme poverty. Hon. C. T. Fenton, one of my earliest and best friends, who died last February, met me at Dyersville with a team to bring part of my freight, and a horse and buggy for my wife and sister. We brought the type, cases and stands, so that I could set up the first number, while a six-ox team went back for the press. It was many days before the press came, and

when it did the paper was all set up, and largely by my own hand. In those days and for years afterward I rarely wrote out an article, but simply took my stick and rule and composed it as I put it in type.

The little paper was well received by the few people thereabouts, and its circulation began to grow at once. It was most cordially welcomed by the press of the state. In my second number I had the good or bad luck to criticise, in pointed, but in legitimate and truthful language, certain acts of a man in high public position. I wrote what I intended merely as a paragraph of general political news—perfectly legitimate and proper, as I view the matter today. But I stirred up a hornet's nest of monumental proportions. The *Freeman* was widely assailed and its editor not only severely denounced, but even threatened with personal violence. Several of the leading papers of the state, however, promptly sustained me, for I was plainly in the right. The consequence was, and I think I may say it without egotism, that before the *Hamilton Freeman* was six weeks old it had a name and a reputation throughout the state. Its politics, when we had such stupendous issues involving the greatest of moral questions as led to the War of the Rebellion, was radically Republican. I was one of the few north Iowa editors who heartily supported Governor Grimes, one of the giants of those days, for the United States Senate. He thanked me for this in a very pleasant letter which you can see in the Iowa State Library, making most kindly mention also of Cyrus C. Carpenter, a young man whom we sent to the legislature of 1858, the first ever held in Des Moines.

When I issued the first number of *The Freeman*, the *Fort Dodge Sentinel* had been running a few weeks as a Democratic organ, edited and published by A. S. White. The *Boone County News* by Luther C. Sanders, and the *Eldora Sentinel* by James Spears, began to be published about the same time. The two last named were Republicans. They were all good printers, editors whose papers were always able and spirited, and genial, pleasant gentlemen. White was the finest printer and the best business

man. Sanders was a fair editor generally, and I think our state has never had a keener paragraphist:

He was one whose wit
Without wounding could hit,
And green be the turf that's above him.

Spears had a more decided turn for politics, and his ability was widely recognized throughout the state. When John Scott was nominated for state senator at Nevada in 1859 Spears went nearly wild with enthusiasm. I think the nimble fellow must have jumped up more than four feet from the floor of the old court house. White and I used to have splendid times excepting when elections were close at hand. Then you may imagine that things waxed warm. The Democracy had had things its own way a long time and relaxed its grip upon the spoils with great reluctance. The campaign of 1860 had been one of most unusual bitterness. White and I had not recognized each other for some time previous to February, 1861, when we both started for Washington to attend the first inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. When the stage came in from Fort Dodge only one seat was left for me, and that was by the side of White. "G'morning," said he. "Morning," said I. We rode several miles before either spoke again. Gradually, however, toward night we both thawed out a little, but bore ourselves toward each other with great dignity. The second night we stopped twenty miles this side of Cedar Falls where we had to sleep together, illustrating in a new sense the old adage that "politics makes strange bedfellows." Here we were snow-bound in a small log house, remaining two or three days until the fierce blizzard subsided. By that time our animosity had completely evaporated.

But all of these, my early friends and contemporaries, are dead. They were good men and true, and each labored most zealously and unselfishly in the work of advancing the interests and developing the resources of this most beautiful section of our state. White left a fine property for a country publisher of his time, but both of the others, though harder workers, died poor.

White used to go through Webster City enroute for printing office supplies with a six-ox team. On such voyages he wore a hickory shirt, slept under his wagon cover, and wielded a whip with which he could easily touch up the leaders as he sat in the

vehicle. The journey to Dubuque and back occupied twenty days. George E. Spencer flourished in Clay and Dickinson counties in those days of speculation. The first time I saw him was while he was passing through here with just such an outfit. After the war he was for twelve years a carpetbag United States senator from Alabama.

The election for representative in the legislature in the autumn of 1857 was a red hot one. Cyrus C. Carpenter and John F. Duncombe, both of Fort Dodge, were the candidates. If my recollection is correct the district included nineteen counties. The vote was very close, requiring the official canvass to determine the result. Carpenter had about 125 majority. Duncombe had a very strong hold upon the Republicans of our town, through some railroad issue, and got a large majority in spite of all we could do. But we had a "Carpenter Festival" to celebrate our victory. After the supper Carpenter made a rousing speech, promising to do all in his power to locate an insane asylum here for the special custody of the Republicans who had been so led away from their own fold. And the Republican boys!—why—they

Danced all night,
Till broad daylight,
And went home with the girls in the morning.

After the financial crisis of 1857 times became very hard—harder than most of you can imagine today. Gold and silver, which were plenty when I came in the spring, disappeared from circulation, and were replaced by the paper of speculative, wild-cat banks, said to be located in Nebraska. It was called "red-dog" currency, and the banks were so constantly bursting up that when a man got one of the bills he didn't dare to keep it until the arrival of the next mail for fear of its becoming worthless on his hands. While this state of things lasted I paid my paper bills with unusual promptness, for having no banks, we were in the habit of remitting currency or buying drafts which had been sent in to the county treasury to pay taxes.

Potatoes were worth \$3.50 per bushel when I arrived back in May. That autumn they went begging at ten cents per bushel. I saw wheat sold in Webster City for twenty cents per bushel, and much better wheat than our soil produces at this time. Corn

was often a drug at ten cents. In fact, during the days of ten-cent corn, it was burned for fuel, and was actually cheaper for this purpose than either coal or wood. I saw people twisting prairie hay into knots and burning it for fuel. The season of 1858 was very wet. There was a succession of thunder storms and heavy rains all summer and an early frost in the autumn. The corn was soft and worthless, and good hay as scarce the following winter as good tea or coffee at the average hotel. Times grew bluer and bluer all through that year and 1859, and there was little improvement until prices were raised by the war. I used to see farmers come to town barefooted who subsequently became well-to-do and prosperous. They went barefooted because they could realize nothing from their farms. Grain stacks stood in some instances unthreshed, until they were bored through and through by rats, and utterly destroyed. Speaking of rats—there were none here originally, but they speedily followed the settlements. They know the difference between Indians and white folks. They are evidently an adjunct of high civilization. Those were days of real pioneering—roughing it in downright earnest. People who came in from 1862 to 1875 know little of the privations and hardships of those who were here from 1854 to the dark days of 1858, '59, '60, and '61. A farmer in one of those years who had taken two copies of the *Freeman* wanted to pay me in wheat at twenty cents per bushel, but I told him I had rather he would owe me, for I could realize nothing from the wheat. I took it, however, and it was at last destroyed by worms, for I could not get it to a flouring mill and it was not worth hauling to the railroad.

During those very stringent years—'58, '59, and '60—I should have had hard work to keep the little paper alive but for the fact that the Republicans of many of the northern counties either came to me for their printing, or I went out and did more or less canvassing among them. Their ticket printing for the annual elections I received as a matter of course, the pay for which was always liberal. I had many subscribers up your way—a few at each county seat, and they always paid the printer. The *Freeman* was really the Republican organ for the counties of Webster, Humboldt, Kossuth, Clay, Dickinson, Pocahontas, Palo

Alto, Worth, Winnebago, Cerro Gordo, Hancock, and Wright. But some of these counties contained only just people enough to build bridges and courthouses, steal the swamp lands, and grind out county bonds and county warrants, leaving the honest, abiding settlers a legacy of fraudulently incurred indebtedness. Just think of an ardent candidate coming down here across country from Algona or Forest City to get tickets printed for an election. Possibly he might even sleep out on the tenantless prairie, coming or going. I was at the growing capital of one of these counties not long ago, where I was informed that the supply of certain blanks with a line above the rule at the top which read, "Aldrich, Printer, Webster City, Iowa," had not run out even to this day. One of two things must certainly be true—either I printed a big supply or the officers didn't use many.

These canvassing journeys were such an element of my existence, such a fountain of support to the *Freeman*, they were such a mystery to those who wished the paper to die out, that I will give an account of a few of them.

I spoke of the paper as having enemies. It certainly did, but they forgave me years ago, as I forgave them. Most of them are dead and forever removed from animosity, even if it had unhappily survived, which, with me, it has not.

December 2, or 3, 1859, I started for Bristol and Forest City, via Mason City. Hancock County had no shire town, but it did have a most excellent executive officer in its county judge, Hon. M. P. Rosecrans, a nephew of the distinguished major-general. A goodly share of his patronage came this way until a printing office was located nearer home. My outfit for the journey was a horse and buggy. The horse was exceedingly thin, in fact you might have counted his ribs from afar off. But our primeval liveryman, Sumler Willson, assured me that he would go as far as I wanted to ride. My companion on this trip was Sam H. Lunt of Homer, six or eight miles south of where Webster City now is. It was the shire town of Webster County in the Silurian period. He was one of the most accomplished business men I have ever known and became chief clerk of the State Land Office. The register of the land office, Captain Amos B. Miller of Mason City, whom Sam then went to see, was killed at the battle of

Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, in April, 1864; and Lunt died down south, while holding some appointment in the Commissary Department. Mr. Willson gave us a tattered old buffalo robe. I had an overcoat and shawl, while Lunt only had his ordinary coat and a blanket. But the weather was beautiful and the temperature very mild. Just a suggestion of snow lay upon the ground. We sped along finely, driving across Wall Lake on the ice, making Belmond and Mason City in good time. From the last place we went on up Lime Creek toward Bristol. But in the meantime the snow was deepening rapidly on the ground, though none was falling. The days were still bright and pleasant. We took dinner with an old farmer at the upper grove on Lime Creek, starting across for Bristol about 2 P. M. We were told that it was only a dozen miles across, and that a settler named Caswell—a name I have never forgotten—lived a little more than half way over, who would keep us if we could not get through. So we started on quite merrily, but someway the darkness seemed to fall down quite early, the snow deepened to a foot, the weather grew very much colder, and at last our horse tired out and would only go by being led. I did not blame him, for I think he did his best. Finally, at 8 P. M. he refused to budge another inch. We were on the top of a high mound or ridge and we strained our eyes to see "the light in the window" of that hardy pioneer. One can scarcely imagine how welcome a light in a log cabin can be, until he is lost on a wide prairie in a winter's night. But we had to remain right there till daylight, and we were very badly stayed with. We got no sleep, for we did not dare to sleep. When we became too cold to endure it longer we turned out and walked or ran. In the morning we found a path of ice a dozen rods long which we had made by this persistent tramping. I saw the great full moon rise and set, and I saw the sun come up out of a dreary waste of snow. As the sun rose there were millions of ice crystals on the tall prairie weeds. The settler's cabin was not visible, though we could see many miles north and east. It was evident that we had either been misdirected, or had completely lost our way. We therefore "took the back track," to the evident pleasure of our jaded horse. The old fellow had pawed away all the snow he could reach and greedily eaten the dead grass. On the way out Lunt took an overdose of some sort of

cough medicine which made him violently ill. He insisted that I should leave him and go for help. So I left him sitting in the buggy while the old horse and the buffalo robe and myself flew off on the wings of the wind, so to speak, toward the south, in quest of help. The only help I could get was a settler who went out with an ox team and sled to bring in Sam. They did not get back to the farmhouse whence we had started the day before until 4 P. M. Sam had happily recovered from his sickness and was quite ready for a square meal.

A night or two later a wild blizzard came down from the northwest through which we could scarcely have passed alive. I hired a farmer to go with a sleigh and horses and carry me to Bristol and Forest City.

Six weeks later I returned over the same route to deliver sets of printed blanks to the several counties, but you will readily believe that I did not start with any such outfit as before. I had a sleigh and horses, with buffalo robes, bed quilts, blankets, hot blocks, provisions and forage, sufficient to camp out anywhere for a week. The late ex-Judge Daniel D. Chase, who had not been here many months, went with me. He was a dapper, handsome young fellow of twenty-six years, a trifle stiff and dignified, wearing a tall bell-crowned white hat, and a very considerable expanse of stand-up shirt collar. He hadn't succeeded in getting much business up to that time, and I told him it was because he put on too much style. I said that he must discard that down-east hat, praise the cooking wherever we stopped, and express the highest admiration for all the babies, or he never could get a case above a calf lawsuit. He seemed to profit by this advice, for I never saw a man in my life who could tend a big, fat corn-fed youngster on each knee to better advantage. But he was young then and ambitious. He used freely to admit that he returned from this trip with several profitable retainers.

Our route lay northeast across the prairie from Webster City to Belmond, then the smartest town in Wright County, and thence to Mason City. We paid little attention to the roads. The weather was intensely cold, the snow quite deep. Our faces were severely frozen, and on one occasion we completely lost our way in a great swamp in Worth or Winnebago County. It was in the timber and filled with islands covered

with brush. It was a matter of impossibility to get out, except by taking the back track, which led to a hut occupied by an old hermit who was out there holding down a homestead claim. He kindly piloted us through the labyrinth, and the weather having moderated we had no further trouble. I spoke of Judge Chase as a trifle stiff and stylish when he first came to Iowa, but I want to bear this testimony—that he was one of the best men I ever traveled with on a rough trip. He could put up with the poorest fare, and he never shirked his share either of the toils and labors of the road, or of the landlord's bills. He could always devise some means to repair a broken tug or whiffletree, get out of a bottomless slough, or kill a prairie rattlesnake.

I will speak of one other journey. I went to Spirit Lake in 1859, the only time I was ever there. I had a superb black mare, Old Kit, true as steel, fleet as the wind, docile and kind. I am glad to say these words of the faithful animal, even though she has been dead for a quarter of a century. I went in a top buggy, following a couple of gentlemen from Fort Dodge. The road to Fort Dodge then turned south out west of town to avoid a big slough, "the Brushy." One of the Fort Dodgers was over to Webster City to see his ladylove, and was exquisitely fixed up in white pants, patent leather shoes, etc., etc. They thought they could get through "the Brushy," and I knew that Old Kit and I could certainly follow wherever they could lead. So we all went straight ahead. But alas for human hopes and expectations! Their horses both went down in the middle of the big slough, and the man with white pants and patent leather shoes had to get out and help them up, wading through mud and water four feet deep. Old Kit also went down, and I was obliged to wade out, too. These sloughs were no respecters of persons. Speaking of prairie sloughs, however, I am forcibly reminded that as a consequence of their having dried up, an important element has dropped out of our political electioneering nomenclature, though you may still have it up in Dickinson and Emmet counties. Candidates were eternally boasting of their unparalleled prowess, sacrifices, and exposures in wading sloughs. I told one of them through the *Freeman* that I believed a pillar of granite with a Latin inscription would some time be set up on each side of the sloughs he had waded, as they show to this day where Hanni-

bal crossed the Alps, and Washington the Delaware. But the prairie slough is almost wholly a thing of the past and the irrepressible candidate can cross them dry-shod. In these latter days the wire fence seems to be the only source of irritation. At Fort Dodge I fell in with Cyrus C. Carpenter, who has since been the recipient of so many public honors, and whom you all know so well. He accepted my invitation to go along. We had a good time, on the whole, though we were nearly eaten up by mosquitos, and one day was so hot that we were unable to travel. At our noonday halt half way across the wide unsettled prairie between the west fork of the Des Moines River and Spirit Lake, we were nearly famished for water. Carpenter descried a bunch of "black grass" almost a mile away, for which he started to get some water, which, from his experience as a surveyor, he knew to be there. After a long time he returned with a couple of quarts in our horse bucket—a decoction of decayed grass and rushes—but it was wet, and I thought I never had a drink more refreshing. Spirit Lake was then a little village of perhaps 100 people. Estherville, which now furnishes the Republicans with their eloquent candidate for secretary of state, was occupied by but a single settler. We fished and swam in the lake, which has since become so famous as a watering place. I think that Spirit Lake then surpassed in beauty any sheet of water I have ever seen. I need not speak of the orders I received on this trip. It may be presumed that that element of the expedition was not neglected.

It was four or five years after I settled here before the railroad reached Cedar Falls. We had to haul all our supplies 150 miles. At first we went to Iowa City, because it was the shortest route to a railroad. When a new section was opened on the Dubuque line, we changed to that, until the Rock Island line was extended so as to make the least hauling that way. So in the course of years we changed from one route to the other several times. A fair sample of travel in those days can be best shown by recounting my first trip to a Republican state convention. It was in the summer of 1858, and the convention was held in Iowa City. To-day we could go by three or four different railroad routes, reaching the old capital in a few hours. But at that time the only way I could get down there to cast the vote of this county and several more up north, for which I held proxies, was to take

the stage to Dyersville, thence by rail to Dubuque. At that point I took a steamboat for Davenport. From there I went to Iowa City by the Rock Island Railroad. This made upwards of 400 miles, saying nothing of the bottomless sloughs on the wide prairies. We left Webster City in a lumber wagon drawn by four horses, to which the stage company always resorted in a muddy time, stopping over night at Iowa Falls, Cedar Falls, and one other point before reaching this end of the railroad. The trip out was pleasant enough, but returning was a different thing. Rains had descended, the creeks were all high, and the sloughs full of water. The little Beaver Creek which empties into the Cedar near Cedar Falls was half a mile wide, and in many places looked like a great lake. The roads were badly cut up, and we had several times to get out in deep sloughs and help the driver in extricating the wagon or coach. Three or four miles east of Iowa Falls, and just as darkness was descending upon us, the old, lumbering coach stuck fast, the wheels settling into the soft ooze to the hubs. There were five passengers—a stout lady, her husband, and a friend, and V. A. Ballou, a printer boy whom I had picked up in Dubuque, and myself. Ballou and I waded out, while the two other gentlemen, who were taller and stronger, brought the stout lady ashore with wet feet and other annoying disarrangements of her toilet. There was no way to reach Iowa Falls except to “foot it,” and we all struck out at once. Darkness was rapidly coming on, and vivid lightning, loud thunder and black rolling clouds, made things look very portentous to the west of us. The rain held off until we were within a mile of town, when it came down upon us in torrents, drenching us to the skin. We could only see the road by the flashes of lightning which followed each other in rapid succession. The brave lady and her husband, like “the hardy pioneers” they were, reached town half an hour later. It being a work of time to release the coach from the deep, stiff mud, our journey home was in the customary lumber wagon.

People who have only seen our country during the past ten or fifteen years can scarcely imagine the indescribable beauty of the prairies before they were settled. Grass, both on the uplands and in the sloughs, grew rank and luxuriant as it is never seen in these days. I remember driving across a Des Moines River bottom a

mile wide, some thirty miles north of Fort Dodge, in the summer of 1858. The most of the way across the grass was higher than the top of the buggy. And so it was in thousands of places. Then what myriads of prairie flowers we had in those days! They began to come in early spring and they kept coming all the season through until the frosts of autumn destroyed the last and most beautiful of all, the aster, and the golden rod. The prevailing colors were white, purple, and yellow, though some of the phloxes presented different tints of red. But now a single acre of prairie, as it was seen in those days of primeval luxuriance, is seldom found. The breaking plow and the heavy pasturage have obliterated both the luxuriant grasses and the beautiful flowers, and like the Indians and the animals which roamed over this region forty years ago, they have passed away and they will never return.

One of the most interesting features of the old times in our county was the regularly recurring autumnal prairie fires. Not more than twenty-four hours after the first hard, killing frost, great masses of smoke would be seen rising in almost every direction, while at night the sky would be lit up by the flames. True, the law was very severe upon any person convicted of setting out a fire, but then no one seemed to regard it or try to enforce it. And so the grass was burned off each season just as it was in the ancient times of Indian occupation. But gradually as settlements increased, the red lights in the evening skies became fewer, and now they are seldom if ever seen.

Our elections, sparsely as the county was settled, were always exciting. They were preceded by vigilant, energetic work, and when election day came each party sent out from town some of its best men to attend each voting place throughout the county. I remember a little incident of the campaign of 1859. Two men, one on each side, spoke at the school house at Lakin's Grove. One claimed that his party were the genuine pioneers of the county, calling the other side a set of kid-gloved gentlemen. He would have said "dudes," only that expressive word had not been invented. "Why, ladies and gentlemen," said he, "when I came into this county, I lived on small potatoes—yes, small potatoes and salt!" And suiting the action to the word he measured off the end of his little finger saying, "Small potatoes, not bigger than that!" When his eloquent opponent took the floor in reply,

he said he would admit the small potato story to be true. The great trouble with his friend was that "he had eaten too many of those small potatoes!"

During the five years in which I published the *Freeman* I never saw any dull days. There was always plenty to do, and tasks so multiplied that occasionally a week went by in which no paper was issued. Local news seemed to be abundant, but we only had one mail a day, and railroads were still indefinite institutions of "the good time coming." I started out with the idea of having a local department in the little paper, separate and distinct from the news and politics. But the second week when I came to make up the "forms" all the reading matter was local except less than a column. I therefore abandoned the attempt to have a separate local department, and the locals went in with the other matter as came most convenient in the general arrangement. Many of the farmers made it a rule to come to the printing office every time they were in town, and from them I always obtained the news transpiring in their neighborhoods. It was a free reading room for all.

I published the *Freeman* until September, 1862, when I locked the office and went into the army. Vivaldo A. Ballou went out from the office first, in 1861, but came home a year or more afterwards, completely wrecked in health. He was in the memorable cavalry charge at Farmington, where he gave up his horse to Colonel Hatch, whose horse had been shot down. Ballou crawled out through the bushes, and thus made his escape. James Faught, our pioneer county surveyor, was in the same wild charge and was severely wounded. George H. Welsh, a boy who had learned his trade with me, now of Boone, was also a soldier in Company A of our regiment—the old Thirty-second. He served till the close of the war, participating in many of the severest battles. While we were away the *Freeman* office was mainly in charge of Fred A. Bolt, a very small lad, who, after a fashion, could print election tickets or small hand bills. Ballou revived the paper in 1864, during my absence, and I afterwards sold the office to him.

I wish to say a word about poor Tom Drummond. He was from Virginia and said to be a descendant of Pocahontas. He was slim and tall, his flashing eyes and flowing hair as black as

jet, and he was really very handsome. He lived for a time at Mason City, but was long the editor of the Vinton Eagle, which he made one of the brightest papers in the state. He was a leading spirit in founding the Blind Asylum at Vinton, and served in both branches of the state legislature. While a senator, Governor Grimes got him an appointment as second lieutenant in the Seventh United States Cavalry. He rose to a captaincy, ranking Custer at one time. He went safely through the war, but in the last fight, at Five Forks, after the firing had ceased, he was mortally wounded by a chance shot and died that night. Our state never contained a more gallant spirit.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have come to the end of my chapter, though there are many things I would still like to say. I wanted to say some kind words of many of the old editors of Iowa who have either gone to their final rest, retired from the profession, or engaged in other fields of usefulness. Some have died at their posts, in the midst of their labors, some "foremost, fighting, fell" on southern battlefields, while a very few "still live." It was my fortune to know many of them intimately and well, and others I knew almost as well through the courtesies of the exchange list. But the time is too short. My story began with northwestern Iowa as a wide, unsettled waste, covered deep with the snows of one of the severest winters ever known in the West, and with but a poor settler here and there along the streams. Even in summer its timberless prairies were so wide that well-informed people seriously doubted whether they would be settled for many generations, if ever. There were plenty of good people in Webster City and Fort Dodge who really thought they had come very near to the "jumping-off-place." But its close finds this great region threaded with railroads and converted into a veritable garden. It is dotted with flourishing towns and villages, and in traveling over its broad expanses one never sees a saloon or finds himself out of sight of a schoolhouse. Its rural population is prosperous beyond any other in the Union, for every autumn sees the barns literally bursting with plenty. While all classes of people have done their part toward the rapid development of our most abundant natural resources, I believe that the public journals at the various county seats deserve a high meed of praise for their constant efforts to advance the interests of the regions

round about them. I know that every country editor does a thousand things every year to promote both individual and the public welfare, for which there is no other reward than that which arises from the consciousness of having done well whatever his hands have found to do. And so they will continue to act, in guarding with untiring vigilance the best interests of the intelligent and enterprising people among whom their lot is cast.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY VETERAN GONE

DIED, in the city of Wilmington, on the 29th ult., Captain David Kirkpatrick, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He was the last surviving commissioned officer of the Delaware Line.

Never was old age more beautifully portrayed than in the deceased; the gentleness of manners, the benign expression of his eye, the quiet tones of his voice, rendered him an object of deep interest, and never was filial piety more lovely than was exhibited in the comforts which surrounded this aged veteran. The tender hands of affectionate children had long "Rocked the cradle of declining age;" and the blessing of God will rest on his posterity, "because they did rise up before the hoary head of their father and honored him in his old age."—*Missouri Republican*, St. Louis, June 15, 1839. (In the newspaper collection of the Historical Department of Iowa.)

THE SECOND OFFICER IN THE GOVERNMENT

BY WILLIAM H. FLEMING

The federal constitution provides for the election of the first two officers of the government, and the several state constitutions make like provision for filling the highest two offices therein. The second officer in each state is designated as a lieutenant-governor except in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oregon, Tennessee, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming. The national constitution makes provision for supplying such second officer when either or both of the first two places become vacant, and like provision is made in probably all of the states for filling such offices when necessary. The first constitution of Iowa made the secretary of state the second officer, with the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives in succession to be such second officer in case of vacancy. The present constitution of Iowa, like that of Ohio, makes only partial provision for supplying the second officer when such a one is needed, as will be seen further on.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNSHIP IN IOWA

Under the first constitution of Iowa, among the occasions when the second officer of the government could act as governor was one where the absence of the governor from the state caused such a vacancy. There is a tradition that some of the several secretaries of state would, immediately upon the governor leaving the state for ever so short a time, step into the executive office and proceed to officiate therein.

When the present constitution was under consideration in the convention of 1857, the then governor of the state, James W. Grimes, was undoubtedly much consulted in respect to changes in the fundamental law. It is not improbable that Governor Grimes, in view of his experience in respect to the executive office being occasionally invaded for a short time—perhaps a day or two—by another officer who was conveniently located for so doing, favored the creation of the office of lieutenant-governor, the incumbent of which would ordinarily be resident at some place

more or less remote from the seat of government, and would not expect to act as governor unless there was something of a real vacancy in the executive office. The state of Ohio, only a few years previously, had established that office, and that constitution would seem to have been something of a guide for our constitution-makers. The provisions of that constitution respecting the lieutenant-governorship, were copied literally into our new fundamental law, of which more will appear presently. With reference to the possible vacancy in the governorship, our present constitution makes the death, impeachment, resignation, removal from office, or other disability, absence from the state not being one, the only occasions when the duties of the governorship could be entered upon by other than the first magistrate. Consequently the only instances when the second officer of the government has taken upon himself the duties of the chief magistrate were when the governor resigned the first office, as did Governors Kirkwood and Cummins, respectively in 1877 and 1908.

In 1870 Madison M. Walden, the seventh lieutenant-governor, resigned that office, he having been nominated for representative in Congress. When the governor, Samuel Merrill, received that resignation, he was under the impression that the president pro tem of the Senate then became the second officer in the state, and as such, should an emergency require it, would enter upon the discharge of the duties of chief executive, with the speaker coming next in the succession. But in the summer of 1871 the Governor received from Henry C. Bulis, the president pro tem of the Senate, his resignation as senator, he having been nominated for lieutenant-governor. As his term of office as senator would not expire until after the lapse of two years more, his resignation permitted the choosing of his successor at the approaching election. This resignation caused the Governor much perplexity. He was repeatedly urged to appoint a lieutenant-governor, which he hesitated to do for some time; but finally, while doubting his power in the premises, he appointed Senator Bulis lieutenant-governor. On his accepting the same, he became the eighth lieutenant-governor of Iowa. In his biennial message to the General Assembly, convened soon afterward, the Governor recounted the facts above set forth and commented thereon as follows:

Thus both of the offices, whose incumbents could perform the duties of the governor in case of a vacancy in that office, were themselves vacant, leaving no one qualified by law to succeed to the governorship. After examining the constitution and the law bearing upon the question, I determined to act upon the authority conferred by Section 10, Article IV of the constitution, and Section 664 of the Revision, and appointed Hon. Henry C. Bulis of Winneshiek County, lieutenant-governor of the state. I am aware that, in thus naming a presiding officer for the Senate I ventured upon delicate ground, and went perhaps to the verge of the constitutional power of the executive; but I trust that the emergency which alone could have induced me to act will also be my justification. The examination I made at the time the matter of this appointment was before me, led me to observe, more closely than I had done before, the language of the constitution upon the subject; and I found that under a strict construction of that instrument, a lieutenant-governor only can succeed to the governorship upon the death, resignation, or impeachment of the governor. The provision for the succession of the president pro tempore of the Senate, and of the speaker of the House of Representatives, applies only to cases where the lieutenant-governor, *while exercising the duties of the office of governor, shall die, resign, or be impeached*. The intent of the constitution is probably that these officers shall succeed in the order named, whenever a vacancy shall happen in the executive office, but the literal fact is as I have stated. I suggest that if the General Assembly shall deem it within the range of its powers, an act be passed supplementing constitutional provisions respecting the succession to the gubernatorial office, and especially providing for any emergency similar to the one above referred to.

The sections of the present Iowa constitution, adopted in 1857, having reference to the matter under consideration are 17, 18, and 19, of Article IV, and are as follows:

Sec. 17. In case of the death, impeachment, resignation, removal from office, or other disability of the governor, the powers and duties of the office for the residue of the term, or until he shall be acquitted, or the disability removed, shall devolve upon the lieutenant-governor.

Sec. 18. The lieutenant-governor shall be president of the Senate, but shall only vote when the Senate is equally divided; and in case of his absence, or impeachment, or when he shall exercise the office of governor, the Senate shall choose a president pro tempore.

Sec. 19. If the lieutenant-governor, while acting as governor, shall be impeached, displaced, resign, or die, or otherwise become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the president pro tempore of the Senate shall act as governor until the vacancy is filled, or the disability removed; and if the president of the Senate for any of the above causes, shall be rendered incapable of performing the duties pertaining to the office of governor, the same shall devolve upon the speaker of the House of Representatives.

The sections of the constitution quoted were literally copied from sections 16, 17, and 18, of Article III of the constitution of Ohio, adopted in 1851. No interpretation of these articles has been given judicially in this state, but it happens that they have been definitely interpreted by the Supreme Court of Ohio.

The case that elicited the judgment of that court was that of the State *ex rel* Trauger vs. Nash, Governor, found in 36th Ohio State Reports, Vol. LXVI, page 612. In May, 1902, Carl L. Lippert, the lieutenant-governor, having been elected to a judicial office in the city of Cincinnati, resigned his state office. The governor was then urged to make an appointment to fill the vacancy. This he refused, or rather declined, to do. Thereupon a petition in mandamus was filed with the permission of the Supreme Court, requiring the governor to make the appointment in question. Section 27, of Article II, of the constitution of the state thus provides:

The election and appointment of all officers, and the filling of all vacancies, not otherwise provided by this constitution or that of the United States, shall be made in such manner as shall be directed by law.

The court ruled that the governor could be required by mandamus to make the appointment as a purely ministerial duty, the law of the state requiring him to fill vacancies, and there being no other provision in the constitution for filling a vacancy in the lieutenant-governorship, such vacancy must be filled by the governor as provided in the statutes.

In this state the constitution, Article IV, Section 10, authorizes the governor to fill all vacancies when no mode is provided therefor by the constitution and laws. Is not that Ohio ruling applicable to the situation here of 1870-71, or even more so, if there is any difference? Our fundamental law makes it the *duty* of the governor to make appointments in all cases where the law does not otherwise provide for filling vacancies in office, that matter not being left for the legislature to act upon. Under the ruling cited, had not Governor Merrill the power, and may it not have been his duty, to appoint a lieutenant-governor upon receiving word of Mr. Walden's resignation? Such person would then have been the second officer in the state government as Lieutenant-Governor Bulis became when he was selected for the position. The governor of Ohio, when advised by the Supreme

Court as to his authority and duty in the premises, duly appointed a lieutenant-governor. A few years later Lieutenant-Governor Atlee Pomerene resigned that office, he having been elected a senator of the United States, whereupon Governor Harmon selected his successor. Thus two lieutenant-governors of Ohio have been appointed by the governor during the present century under a constitutional provision identical with that found in our fundamental law.

It would have been well had the legislature of this state followed up the suggestion of Governor Merrill and made suitable provision for meeting such emergency. Our legislature was then adopting a new code, and it was an opportune time for filling up the legislative hiatus. It would have been well too, had our constitution a provision requiring the legislature to make some such enactment as that cited above in the federal constitution. Why may not the revision of our laws, now pending, do something towards filling up that vacuum in the statutes?

Under the interpretation put upon the constitution of Ohio as herein cited, can any officer succeed to the governorship in Iowa in case of a vacancy therein, other than a lieutenant-governor, either elected or appointed, the only instances when the temporary president of the Senate and the speaker are in the succession being when both the first offices are vacant?

In 1877 the governorship of this state became vacant upon Governor Kirkwood resigning the office in order that he might enter on the discharge of his duties as senator of the United States. Thereupon Joshua G. Newbold, the tenth lieutenant-governor, entered on the discharge of the duties of the executive. At that time Henry W. Rothert, a senator from Lee County, was president pro tem, and thus the second officer in the state with Speaker Gear coming next. Senator Rothert suggested to Governor Newbold that the latter might appoint him lieutenant-governor, as Bulis had been appointed. This Governor Newbold felt he could not do because the lieutenant-governorship was not vacant. It was the governorship that was vacant, the lieutenant-governor performing executive duties because of that vacancy. Could there be two lieutenant-governors in the state? Senator Rothert continued, however, to discharge the duties of president pro tem, notwithstanding his term as senator had expired, and

he presided in the joint convention that canvassed the votes for governor and lieutenant-governor, and in the inauguration of Governor Gear and Lieutenant-Governor Campbell. At one time during the session when Senator Rothert was yet acting as president pro tem, Senator Lafayette Young moved that the Senate proceed to choose a president pro tem, which was negatived. This non-action of the Senate may be looked upon as that body's approval of the course of the acting president pro tem.

This situation now suggests another question. Suppose that from any cause Governor Newbold had ceased to be the chief executive, could the acting president pro tem have assumed the duties of governor when in reality he was no longer such president pro tem? It would be well if the Senate, in choosing a president pro tem at the close of a session, were to elect for the position one who would be a senator in the next gubernatorial term. This was looked after in early times, as was done when Senator Bulis was put in the chair as its temporary president.

In 1908 the governorship again became vacant, this time on Governor Cummins resigning in order to proceed to the performance of his duties as senator of the United States, to which position he had been elected. Thereupon Warren Garst, the twentieth lieutenant-governor, entered on the performance of executive duties. Then James Albert Smith of Osage was president pro tem, Speaker Nathan E. Kendall coming next in succession. Senator Smith was then in the last year of his second term in the Senate, and had just been elected for the third term. He presided at the joint convention which canvassed the votes for governor and lieutenant-governor and at the inauguration of Beryl F. Carroll as governor, and George W. Clarke as lieutenant-governor.

WHEN THE VICE-PRESIDENCY BECOMES VACANT

Congress at an early day acted on the authority conferred by paragraph (5) of section 1 of Article II of the constitution to "provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or other disability both of the president and the vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president," such officer to act accordingly until the disability be removed, or a president elected. The first act on that subject provided that the president pro tem

of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives should in succession be such officer.

The first happening under this rule was when George Clinton, the fourth vice-president, died in the year 1812. Then William H. Crawford of Georgia was president pro tem, and thus the second officer in the government, Speaker Henry Clay being next in succession. It is an interesting fact that this was the nearest either of these statesmen got to the presidency, although both were warmly supported by their political friends for the first office.

In 1813 Elbridge Gerry, the fifth vice-president, took the oath of office at his home at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on March 4. When the first session of the Thirteenth Congress began he went to the seat of government and assumed his duties, but during his first session as presiding officer of the Senate he gave reasons for not vacating the chair so as to allow of the choice of a president pro tem, holding that it was his duty to preside in the Senate, but before that session closed he yielded to the desire to have the Senate choose its presiding officer, and he retired from the session, whereupon John Gaillard of South Carolina was called to the chair. In November following the vice-president died at Washington, when Senator Gaillard was again made president pro tem, as he was again and again chosen until his death in 1826. In 1814 Henry Clay being yet speaker, was for a short time the third officer in the government, until appointed to negotiate a treaty of peace with Great Britain, when Langdon Cheves of South Carolina was such third officer until Mr. Clay's return to the speakership. Mr. Clay then held the position for the remainder of that presidential term.

In December, 1832, John C. Calhoun, the seventh vice-president, resigned on his election to the Senate from his state, and Hugh Lawson White of Tennessee was president pro tem, holding the position until Martin Van Buren, the eighth vice-president, was in March, 1833, installed in that office. As the president was then Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, it thus happened that both the first and second officers of the government were for a short time from one state, Tennessee. Andrew Stevenson of Virginia was then speaker of the House.

In 1852 William Rufus King of Alabama was elected the thirteenth vice-president. His health, however, was so much impaired that it was deemed advisable for him to go to the Island of Cuba for possible improvement. But in 1853 it was decided to permit him to take the oath of office there, and Congress authorized the American consul at Havana to administer such oath. This was accordingly done on March 4, 1853. Returning home, he died in Alabama April 18, 1853. He thus never presided as vice-president, although he had repeatedly been president pro tem. David R. Atchison of Missouri then became president pro tem, holding that position until December, 1854. Then Lewis Cass of Michigan was president pro tem for one day. On December 5, 1854, Jesse D. Bright of Indiana was elected to the chair, which position he held, except for two days when Charles E. Stuart of Michigan held the place, until on January 6, 1857, when James M. Mason of Virginia was chosen president pro tem, and he retained the position until the fourteenth vice-president, John C. Breckinridge, entered upon his duties in that office. Linn Boyd of Kentucky was speaker of the House in 1853-55, when he was succeeded by Nathaniel Banks of Massachusetts as such third officer of the government until 1857.

When Henry Wilson, the eighteenth vice-president, died, Thomas W. Ferry of Michigan was made president pro tem of the Senate. At that time there was some discussion regarding the propriety of having a president of the Senate, who held his position at the pleasure of that body, being called upon to discharge executive functions, but nothing was done about the matter at that time. Michael C. Kerr of Indiana was then speaker of the House, but he died in 1876 when Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania succeeded him, and remained the third officer of the government until the close of the Grant administration.

When Thomas A. Hendricks, the twenty-first vice-president, died, President Cleveland, believing it due the memory of his colleague on the presidential ticket of the year before, determined to attend the funeral of the departed statesman. This apparent determination of the President somewhat alarmed his political friends. They pointed out the possible dangers of the proposed trip. The assassination of President Garfield was then a recent event. But the President seemed so determined to make the jour-

ney, and his political friends failing to shake his determination, it was suggested to Senator George F. Edmunds, Republican leader in the Senate, that he call upon the President and present to him his views of the inadvisability of the proposed trip and of its possible consequences. The Senator made the desired call upon the nation's chief. What representations the Senator made at the White House have been differently stated. The Vice-President had not left the Senate chamber so as to allow the body to elect a president pro tem. The fact that there was then no officer who could take the place of the President was one of the representations made. Another was that when the Senate should next meet, a Republican would be put in the chair of that body, and thus, should the first office become vacant, power might return to the Republican party. Both situations were then existent or in prospect. At all events, the President remained at Washington.

When Congress met Senator John Sherman of Ohio was chosen the president of the Senate, thus becoming the second officer in the government, and that was the nearest the distinguished Ohioan got to the presidency, as a candidate for which he had at different times strong support. John G. Carlisle of Kentucky was then made speaker of the House and was thus the third officer in the government.

At that session Congress provided another mode of filling the highest two offices in the government should they both become vacant. That is the law regarding the succession now on the statute books of the nation. Under that law the secretary of state may become the second officer in the government, the secretary of the treasury coming next. Other cabinet officers are arranged in order for filling vacancies in the succession. Under that enactment Secretary Bayard of Delaware succeeded Senator Sherman as second officer and Daniel Manning and other cabinet officers following.

When Garret A. Hobart, the twenty-fourth vice-president, died in 1899, John Hay of Ohio was secretary of state, and Lyman J. Gage of Illinois, secretary of the treasury.

When James S. Sherman, the twenty-seventh vice-president, died, Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania was secretary of state, and Franklin McVeagh of Illinois, at the head of the treasury.

After the enactment of the new law as to the succession, the Senate took action towards making the president pro tem of that body a permanent officer. Succeeding Senator Sherman was John J. Ingalls of Kansas who held the place until 1891. Charles F. Manderson of Nebraska followed him for two years. Then came Isham G. Harris of Tennessee in the Fifty-third Congress, 1893-95. Then William P. Frye of Maine was president pro tem until 1911, or sixteen years. Augustus O. Bacon of Georgia presided in 1912-13, after which James P. Clarke of Arkansas held the place in 1913-15, and he was followed by Williard Saulsbury of Delaware in 1915-19. In 1919 Albert B. Cummins of Iowa was elected president pro tem, and he yet holds that position.

WHEN DEATH REMOVED THE PRESIDENT

Another situation confronted the nation when, on April 4, 1841, William Henry Harrison, ninth president of the United States, died. Thereupon John Tyler of Virginia, the tenth vice-president, entered upon the discharge of the duties of the presidency. He had not left the Senate before the close of the special session, hence there was then no president pro tem. But the Twenty-seventh Congress had been summoned by President Harrison to meet on May 31 following.

On that day Samuel L. Southard of New Jersey was chosen temporary president, in which position he continued until he resigned in 1842, and Willie P. Mangum of North Carolina was elected on May 31, 1842, and filled the position until George M. Dallas, the eleventh vice-president, entered upon the duties of that office in 1845.

An appalling accident that happened on February 28, 1844, came near making the presidency vacant. On that day a large assemblage of notables gathered on the war steamer Princeton to enjoy a trip on the Potomac in the new vessel, the first American war steamer, and also to witness the discharge of a new piece of ordnance, a wrought iron cannon called the "Peacemaker." After the gun had been discharged a couple of times an attempt was made to have a third discharge, when the gun exploded, killing six persons, including two members of the cabinet, and wounding several others. President Tyler was one of the fortunate many that escaped, but had he fallen, as did two of his cabinet, Mr.

Mangum would have been the first man in the government. In 1841 John White of Kentucky was the speaker and hence the third officer in the government. He was succeeded two years later by John W. Jones of Virginia.

Among the slain on the Princeton was Colonel Gardiner. Before retiring from the executive office, the President became the husband of Miss Julia Gardiner, Colonel Gardiner's daughter. This was the first time when the head of the nation was married while in office. One of the offspring of that marriage was Lyon Gardiner Tyler, a man who has risen to eminence as an educator, becoming president of William and Mary College, the second oldest seat of learning in the United States. He held that position for twenty or more years, and is now its president emeritus.

When President Taylor died, July 9, 1850, Millard Fillmore, the twelfth vice-president, entered upon the presidency, and William R. King of Alabama was president pro tem and retained that position until he resigned on December 20, 1852, when David R. Atchison of Missouri was made his successor. Howell Cobb of Georgia was speaker of the House, and was thus the third officer in the government until 1851, when he was succeeded by Linn Boyd of Kentucky.

When President Lincoln was assassinated and Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, the sixteenth vice-president, was sworn into the presidency, Lafayette S. Foster of Connecticut was president pro tem, and continued to hold that position until his retirement from the Senate in 1867. Then Benjamin F. Wade of Ohio was elected to the chair, and was thus the second officer in the government until March 4, 1869, when Schuyler Colfax of Indiana, the seventeenth vice-president, succeeded to the chair of the Senate, coming there from the House of Representatives, where he had been the speaker for six years.

When President Garfield died, September 19, 1881, and the twentieth vice-president, Chester A. Arthur, succeeded to the presidency, he called a special meeting of the Senate in order that a president pro tem should be elected by that body, and thus become the second officer in the government. That body on October 13 chose Senator David Davis of Illinois to preside. The Senate happened to be divided equally between the two leading

political parties, and there were two that were known as "Independents." They were Senators Davis and Mahone, the latter of Virginia. The immense difference in the physical proportions of these two men was utilized by Thomas Nast, a noted cartoonist of the time, in the production of a pictorial representation of the situation in the Senate. The leading parties were seen opposite each other, with the massive figure of the president pro tem presiding in the body, and the diminutive senator from Virginia standing on the vast shoulders of the other Independent.

When Senator Davis retired from the Senate Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont was chosen to the chair, and held the position until the twenty-first vice-president, Thomas A. Hendricks, entered upon the duties of that office.

Joseph W. Keifer of Ohio was speaker in 1881-83, and John G. Carlisle of Kentucky was third officer in the government during the Arthur administration.

When President McKinley died in 1901 John Hay was secretary of state, and was thus the second officer in the government until Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana became in 1905 the twenty-sixth vice-president. Lyman J. Gage of Illinois was secretary of the treasury, until he was succeeded by Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa, who was thus the third officer in the government until 1905.

MORE MORMON TROUBLES.—*The Evening Gazette* contains the following: "It seems that there are, in Illinois, scattered bands of Mormons, some of which come in contact with their neighbors and occasion much difficulty. We have heard from the neighborhood of Shelby county, that about a week since a difference having arisen between the Mormons and old residents, the former applied to the Governor for aid. The Governor ordered out several companies, who went to the scene of difficulty, but discovering that they were likely to be overmatched, returned without effecting their object."—*Missouri Republican*, St. Louis, June 15, 1839. (In the newspaper collection of the Historical Department of Iowa.)

ANNALS OF IOWA

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

THE HISTORICAL VALUE OF DIARIES AND PERSONAL LETTERS

The Historical Department of Iowa from its origin has been alert to discover and to acquire all materials at once bearing upon their face authenticity, and in their contents matter tending to establish or reveal historical truth.

In jurisprudence the verbal statement of a witness becomes competent only after it has the sanctity of his oath. Sanctity, therefore, is the first element upon which a student may rely in his examination of a statement, whether oral or written. It is the common experience of mankind that if one sets down events of daily life in a personal or private diary, it is with sacred care for accuracy and authority.

Much of the best literature of our race consists of or is drawn from epistolary statements wherein the writer was separated from the reader, as for instance the Pauline epistles. Thought committed to paper by a father for a son, a mother for a daughter, a leader for his adherents, embraces truth selected for value in establishing or continuing sacred relations.

Wherever in such a diary or such a letter allusion is made to Iowa conditions, to political issues and personages, to pending social matters of large or small importance, it is a specimen of thought or opinion safe to assume existed to a degree throughout the realms of intelligence and activity in which the author moved.

From such considerations the Historical Department has been vigorous in prosecuting a well defined purpose to obtain typical collections from the humblest to the greatest, of the writings of public and private individuals dealing with matters of interest in the state, whether written from a residence within or without. It has at hand the diaries of individuals who observed and exper-

ience the daily phenomena of public and private well being, and which were produced by natural or human causes. Thus we have of letters and diaries a collection almost adequate to the reading of the record from the earliest territorial days to the present time, from representative hands and hearts. Any history or fiction thus far written of Iowa has its counterpart or essence in the original writings among our manuscript collections, and any that shall be written may be judged from these infallible sources.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MORMON TRAIL

The editor of the Annals has long been sharply conscious of the importance of the transportation of persons, property, and intelligence within and across our state before the arrival of the railroad and the telegraph. A study of the movements upon the Mormon Trail and its tributaries often discloses curious but interesting facts.

The Census of 1850 is the basis of the following observations:

The listing of products of industry as of the year ending June 1, 1850, for Van Buren County, was made by Charles Baldwin. The townships in Van Buren County served by the Mormon Trail and the Dragoon Trail and tributaries thereto, are shown to have been populated almost to the extent of the population of 1920. There was no railroad in the state. The California gold rush was in its inception. The return of the cultivated land area of that time shows but a fraction of the present area and a yield per acre usually less. The per acre value of improved land was \$10. The labor compensation was per man per day with board, 60 to 65 cents; without board, 75 cents; woman per week \$1.

The return of the products, studied with a view to determine the transportation problems of the time, shows, aside from agriculture, dependent almost solely upon wagon service, the following among other interesting enterprises:

At Pittsburg where a ferry transported a very large share of the travel westward across that county, William Funk had a distillery with an investment of \$500 and converted 2,000 bushels of corn and 200 bushels of rye, with the help of three male em-

ployees costing a total of \$50 per month, into 150 barrels of whisky of the value of \$900. Andrew J. Davis, at his town of Black Hawk opposite Iowaville, both of which towns are now extinct, had an investment of \$24,000 in a plant embracing a flour mill, a sawmill, a lath mill, and a distillery. There was in the year 15,000 bushels of wheat of the value of \$9,000 converted into 3,000 barrels of flour of the value of \$18,000. He converted 50,000 bushels of corn worth \$10,000 and 5,000 bushels of rye of the value of \$2,000, with the help of 12 male employees at the monthly cost to him of \$156, into 70,000 gallons of whisky of the value of \$14,000.

Hordes traveled to the west upon the Mormon Trail to return in considerable numbers as Governor Grimes in effect wrote, "gold-laden." Commerce was all upon this noted trail and its tributaries between Council Bluffs and the Mississippi River.

There was, therefore, to be consumed or transported upon this main artery of travel from Pittsburg, through Troy, Drakesville and to the west, and upon one of the main tributaries from Fairfield, Libertyville, and Iowaville, through Black Hawk to the junction in Davis County with the Mormon Trail, the astounding volume of 14,500 gallons of whisky, or else it was sent by boat upstream into sparse settlements or downstream into the trade territory of Peoria, St. Louis, and Louisville. Adding by inference or ready proof, the volume of other and excess manufactures and agricultural products, the volume of transportation on the Mormon Trail for 1850 is in the ordinary mind established.

THE SECOND OFFICER IN THE GOVERNMENT

An interesting and opportune article appears in this edition of the *ANNALS* on "The Second Officer in the Government," by William H. Fleming. It seems that in case the lieutenant-governorship of our state should become vacant, and should not be filled by appointment by the governor, then in case the governorship should become vacant by death or otherwise, there is no other official in line to succeed him. There is a supposition prevailing that the president pro tem of the Senate would in that case suc-

ceed to the office of governor, but from a careful reading of the provisions of the constitution it appears that it provides that the president pro tem can succeed the lieutenant-governor, in case the latter, while acting as governor, should die or for any other reason should vacate the office of governor, but does not provide that the president pro tem could succeed the governor. In fact no one but a lieutenant-governor can succeed a governor. There is a general constitutional provision giving the governor authority to fill any vacancies not otherwise provided for, and under this he might fill a vacancy in the lieutenant-governorship, but there is no mandatory provision requiring him to do so; therefore if the office of lieutenant-governor should become vacant, and not be filled, and then the governorship become vacant, there would be no official ready to act as the chief executive of the state.

Some interesting situations have already arisen in the history of our state concerning this second officer, and they are fully brought out in Mr. Fleming's article.

THE OSKALOOSA HERALD

The *Oskaloosa Herald* has deposited with the Historical Department of Iowa, at Des Moines, an almost complete set of its files from the year it was founded, 1850, to the present time. Only the following years are missing: 1850, 1851, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1870, 1874, 1875, 1881, 1920, 1921. Thus fifty-eight of the seventy-two years of its existence are complete.

The *Herald* has had a remarkable history. It was founded by John R. Needham and Hugh McNelley in 1850. The printing outfit had been brought by them from Cambridge, Ohio, by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Keokuk and thence overland to Oskaloosa, then a village of 600 people, 100 miles from a railroad. In 1858 Dr. Charles Beardsley took over the editorial management and continued it during the war. In 1865 Colonel C. W. Fisher and W. E. Sheppard became the publishers, and a few years later Captain W. A. Hunter had editorial charge.

Henry C. Leighton and William H. Needham became the owners in 1870. Charles Leighton and George R. Lee later did editorial work on the paper. In 1881 Albert W. and Pauline Given Swalm purchased the paper. In 1896 they sold it to the present owners, C. V. Hoffman, Charles S. Walling, Phil Hoffman, and Maggie Hoffman.

The old *Weekly Herald* increased in size until its four pages each contained ten columns, and when carefully read by all the members of the subscriber's family, it was then used alternately for a tablecloth and a bedspread. The *Daily Herald* was established in 1887. For many years the daily was a burden on the weekly, but in the gradual development of the city and county, and in the evolution of business, the daily grew and the weekly became the burden, and was finally suspended in 1920, just seventy years after the founding of the paper.

From the start and throughout its history the *Herald* has been prosperous and has had a large influence in the state. This has been due to its fortunate situation in a growing town and county, to its strategic position in the congressional district, but chiefly to its owners and editors who have been men of ability and high character. The founder, John R. Needham, was state senator in three general assemblies and was lieutenant-governor of the state; Dr. Beardsley later became editor of the Burlington Hawk-eye and chairman of the Republican State Central Committee; George R. Lee became one of the leading editors of Colorado; Henry C. Leighton was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee; William H. Needham went from the *Herald* to the *Keokuk County News* at Sigourney and has been the editor of that paper for over forty years, and is father of the famous Needham newspaper family; Colonel Swalm was for years a political leader and went from the *Herald* office into the consular service and during the World War was consul at Southampton, England; and the Hoffmans have upheld the high standard of the paper's editors in ability and influence.

Thus it is apparent that the men who have controlled and edited the paper have been outstanding figures in the history of the state. The fact that Oskaloosa was the home of Hon. John F. Lacey and that the *Herald* was recognized as his chief news-

paper supporter during the twenty years that he was the Republican standard bearer of the Sixth District, added to the paper's prestige.

With a background of such a galaxy of able and brilliant editors, men who were so active and influential in public affairs, it is natural that these files should be rich in pioneer and political historical materials, and the Historical Department, and through it the people of the state, have become beneficiaries by reason of the public spirit and generosity of the present publishers.

ABSTRACT OF THE MINUTES OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONSERVATION

August 11, 1922

Motions.—Motions were adopted in substance as follows: That hereafter the order of business shall be reports of custodians and other emergency matters, unfinished business, reports of committees, and new business; that all custodians be notified to prevent the taking of lilies from waters in the parks, and other plant life from the parks, also sand, gravel or other natural products, without consent of the Board; that consideration of the contract with W. W. Morehead at Morhead Caves Park be left until the committee of the Board investigates and reports; that Mr. Harlan be appointed to adjust the bill for sinking the well at Pilot Knob Park; that local parties having claims for expenses incurred on the parks be required to present formal bills approved by the park custodian where the expense was incurred; that Ellet Lepley be appointed honorary custodian of Lepley Park; that James C. Folck be appointed honorary custodian of Blue Lake Park; that the Board grant authority to the secretary to employ B. W. Preston, Jr., to assist in abstracting the proceedings, correspondence, etc., relating to the parks, the employment to extend from July 25 to October 1; that all custodians be required to make and submit to the Board an inventory of all materials they have on hand; that the persons petitioning for a park at Mount Pisgah be asked to send their propositions to the secretary.

Resolutions.—Resolutions in substance as follows were adopted: That the Board reaffirms its approval of acquiring land on the shore of Lost Island Lake and recommends to the Executive Council that it accept the offer of local citizens to contribute \$1,000 toward the purchase of twenty-seven acres at not to exceed \$300 per acre, and any additional area not to exceed \$250 per acre, provided all such land be outside the meander line of the lake, and that the Executive Council is hereby requested to investigate the title to and right of possession of the land inside the meander line and to controvert for the state its right to such lands;

that claims for salaries of custodians be audited by the secretary only and forwarded to the Board of Audit without holding them for the endorsement of the members of the Board; that the delegation present from Storm Lake is requested to make a study of conditions and advise the Board what improvements will need to be made to protect the shores of Storm Lake from damage by erosion and that if they present plans for a possible co-operation between the city of Storm Lake and the Board, then the Board will attempt to furnish aid; that no further expenditures of any considerable sums be made on the roads in the parks this year and until thorough plans have been made and approved by the Board; that all contracts for concessions in the state parks upon which money is to be realized shall be filed with the secretary as a charge against him, and all payments thereon shall be remitted to him and by him forwarded to the treasurer of state as a credit against said contracts, and that the treasurer of state be requested to enter said amounts as part of the state park fund; that the Executive Council be asked to determine whether the state park funds have been or may be augmented by any part of the gun license fund, and that if they have been so augmented that the Executive Council proceed to the improvement of Swan Lake as petitioned for by the citizens, charging the improvements to the funds so transferred.

Reports.—Mr. Harlan reports the status of plans for dedicating the different parks; also that he has begun abstracting the documentary materials relating to Oakland Mills area, and has engaged to submit it to the president and secretary of the Community Club of Mount Pleasant, which has superseded the persons with whom the original negotiations were made, the materials including evidence that a local contribution of \$4,000 was promised.

Miscellaneous.—Dr. Oberholtzer of Washington, D. C., addressed the Board on preservation of wild fowl, fish, muskrats, and other wild life and the advantages to be derived therefrom, and pledged the Board the services of the Biological Survey of the United States in its efforts along this line; the secretary was directed to inquire what proportion of the cost of the property desired to be acquired near Clarinda for a state park local citizens would contribute; the vote on resolutions requesting the Executive Council to proceed to the acquisition or condemnation of land near Beaman according to the request of local citizens, was deferred until all members are present; attention is called to the agreement by citizens of Union that they would make certain improvements in Lepley Park without cost to the state; owing to the price of land of the proposed park area in Green County being high, and of insufficient interest locally, consideration of the subject is deferred.

September 13, 1922

Motions.—The following motions in substance were adopted: That custodians in obtaining services or materials should not allow themselves to be charged, nor pay accounts, but those with whom they deal should

send their bills to the state, after first being endorsed by the custodian; that at some early date the custodians be asked to attend a conference with the Board and on another; that the state parks shall be placed at the disposal of tourists' conveniences, and when a city near a state park wishes to feature a tourist park within a state park and wishes to make certain improvements for the same without cost to the state, it should submit plans and the Board will give them consideration; that the president of the Board is requested to investigate the unauthorized use of Lacey-Keosauqua Park for a recent American Legion and county Sunday School convention, and to indicate to local citizens where and how they may make certain improvements in the park; that the communication of F. R. White, chief engineer of the State Highway Commission, be referred to Senator Haskell; that the action of President Pammel in relieving the complaint of unsanitary conditions at Ledges Park by directions to the custodian, be approved; that all custodians showing need thereof be instructed to purchase chloride of lime for disinfecting latrines; that Dr. E. J. Anthony of Strawberry Point be appointed honorary custodian for the upper portion of Backbone Park, to work in connection with the regular custodian; that the oral recommendations made by Senator Haskell for improvements in Backbone Park be approved; that Senator Haskell be authorized to purchase garbage cans for Backbone, Dolliver Memorial, and Jones County parks; that Custodian Taylor be authorized to build the state's share of fence between his land and Pilot Knob Park land, using any old materials on the ground as far as possible; that the request for the construction of a dam on Dutch Creek, Jones County Park, be granted, and that not to exceed \$50.00 be allowed for cement for said construction; that Dr. Pammel's action authorizing repairs on buildings on Ledges Park be approved.

Resolutions. Resolutions in substance as follows were adopted: That the correspondence relating to the transaction of acquiring the Oakland Mills Park be referred to the attorney-general and that he be requested to ascertain what amount, if any, is due the state, and that the expenditure of further funds on the park be withheld until the opinion is secured; that we recommend to the Executive Council the acquisition of the Fort Defiance area, as shown by accompanying map, provided the price is made satisfactory to Senator Haskell and the committee of the Executive Council; that because of the high value attached to lands abutting lake fronts, and also because of a failure of co-operation by local parties, the Board has been unable to obtain parks on the lakes, therefore the Board appoints Dr. Pammel, Mrs. McNider, and Senator Haskell to visit each of the principal lakes, chart appropriate areas, take appraisements, etc., the total amount to be asked as an appropriation by the Fortieth General Assembly; that the attorney-general is requested to advise the Board as to its proper duty with respect to charging, collecting, and disposing of funds derived from the

sale of crops, concessions, gravel, etc., and rental of ground in and on the state parks.

Reports.—Mr. Harlan reported he had authorized the sinking of a well on Pilot Knob Park; Dr. Pammel filed reports on Dolliver Memorial, Ledges, Lacey-Keosauqua, and Backbone parks, and reported that he had visited Clear, Rice, Duck, Twin, and Mud lakes.

Miscellaneous.—A. M. Thurtle presented a written offer of sale of Dexfield Park to the state; a letter from Mr. Harlan to the other members concerning an interview he had with F. A. McCornack in relation to improvements on and care of Theodore F. Clark Park, is made a part of the minutes; the representative of the Curtiss Iowa Aircraft Company who proposed photographing the state parks from the air, was asked to submit a written proposition.

October 13, 1922

(This meeting was held at Backbone State Park.)

Motions.—Motions in substance as follows were passed: That Senator Newberry secure and submit plans of the roadways, permanent structures and improvements of Backbone Park whereby they had been constructed, etc., to an adequate understanding of the original and present plans, with a view to harmony; that the Board is hereby obligated to set aside funds for the construction of a road inside Backbone Park from the east entrance upon the action of the Board of Supervisors of Delaware County and local citizens in constructing a roadway running west and leading to this east entrance of the park according to mutual agreement to-day made; that the secretary is directed to furnish the custodian of Backbone Park not to exceed 100 pounds of 40% dynamite to use in the improvement of the road near the west entrance of the park; that where park officials and employees produce and circulate printed information purporting to be opinions or statements of the Board, that they be required first to submit it to the Board; that the Board rebate A. D. Owenby the amount due for a concession at Backbone Park for the past two months amounting to \$50.00, because floods and untoward circumstances have prevented a profitable business, and that the contract be terminated; that when this Board assembles at Garner at its next meeting that it invite the boards of supervisors and county engineers of Hancock and Winnebago counties, and the trustees of the adjacent townships with a view of agreeing on a plan of co-operation in building good roads to and through Pilot Knob Park; that the recommendations of Dr. Pammel in his report on Dolliver Memorial Park be adopted providing that in expending the \$1,000 for graveling the road that it be done in the winter, if possible, and in co-operation with the county and local farmers who will likely aid free of charge; that Silver Lake, Delaware County, be formally listed among the projects approved and that, when the plan be reduced to writing by the

parties interested, and found to be within the practical purposes and power of the state, that it be certified to the Executive Council for completion.

Resolutions.—Resolutions in substance as follows were adopted: That Senator Haskell, Mrs. McNider, and Dr. Pammel be appointed to investigate the purchase of the James property which joins Fort Atkinson Park, which purchase the local park committee made, and report to the Board; that the secretary be authorized to extend the lease of the Forest Mill property of Backbone Park to Ed J. Scherman for another year.

Miscellaneous.—The Board acknowledges its interest in the plan of Fort Atkinson citizens to restore the St. James Church structure owned by the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, adjacent to the Fort Atkinson State Park, and present it to the state as a Lutheran memorial, and asks for a detailed plan; the Fort Atkinson committee asking authority to rebuild Cannon House No. 2, is requested to submit their plans; the warden of the State Reformatory was requested to act as honorary custodian of Jones County Park for the winter, or designate some one to do so; the present custodians at Dolliver Memorial, Pilot Knob, Ledges, and Lacey-Keosauqua parks were authorized to continue their services until spring at their present pay; the secretary suggested an intermediate report of the Board's business be issued, not to exceed 150 pages showing the areas acquired, areas under consideration, the proposed lake areas described and appraised, and an inventory of the property; A. M. Thurtle renewed his offer to sell Dexfield Park to the state; Dr. Pammel filed reports on Theodore F. Clark and Lacey-Keosauqua parks; that as Senator Ames declines to act further as honorary custodian of Theodore F. Clark park, W. G. McCornack be appointed; that as the dilatory action of the state in accepting the offer of the Brandt sisters of Wild Cat Den is likely to result in the withdrawal of their offer, Dr. Pammel is requested to deal with the situation forthwith.

Subjects referred.—The following subjects were referred to members: To Mr. Harlan, the offer of the Fort Atkinson local committee to place in their park a collection of World War and other relics; to Senator Haskell, to secure blasting powder and caps to be used in constructing road in Jones County Park; to Senator Haskell, the matter of a bird refuge near Cedar Rapids, with power to act; to Dr. Pammel, a communication of Charles L. Hayes of Eldora.

Directions to Secretary.—The secretary was directed as follows: To transcript the proceedings of the Board with respect to the Waverly area, and send it together with a letter to H. J. Arnold; to transmit to all the custodians a copy of the letter from Senator Haskell to the custodian of Jones County Park advising him against keeping a collection of wild animals in the park, as embodying the policy of the Board on that subject for all the parks; to notify Custodian Bieber of Fort Atkin-

son that the Board can not take over the Slatterly collection of museum materials; to notify S. G. Brammer to make temporary repairs looking to the restoration of the level of Tuttle Lake, and to submit plans and estimate of permanent repairs; to communicate to Lieutenant-Governor Hammill the substance of a letter written by Dr. Pammel to Dr. Judd concerning the acquisition of a park area on West Twin Lake; to inform the Curtiss Aircraft Company that the Board will postpone action on photographing the parks from the air; to inform Custodian Douglas that the State Highway Commission can not supply the road machinery asked for; to arrange for a visit of Senator Haskell, Judge T. S. Stevens and himself to the Hamburg area; to notify Custodian Trower of Backbone Park to discontinue charging for using an automobile but that an allowance not to exceed \$15.00 a month will be made for the use of a horse; to record the action of Senator Haskell in placing his automobile at the services of the Board in traveling from Strawberry Point to Manchester, Delhi, and Cedar Rapids.

We received, yesterday, by mail, Mr. Abel's Topographical, Geological and Statistical Chart of Wisconsin and Iowa. The chart is neatly printed and colored;—of its accuracy we are not sufficiently informed to speak. Mr. Abel informs us that he will, in a few days, be in the city, when he will be happy to supply the trade on liberal terms.

Accompanying the above, we received a copy of Mitchell's Map of the settled parts of Wisconsin and Iowa, compiled from the latest authorities. The style and compilation of this map is equal to Mitchell's best efforts; but we opine, were he to travel into those parts, he would find he had not covered "the settled parts," by a long shot. Notwithstanding, the map will be of great service to the emigrant and traveller.—*Missouri Republican*, St. Louis, June 15, 1839. (In the newspaper collection of the Historical Department of Iowa.)

NOTABLE DEATHS

JOHN HERRIOTT was born at Herriottville, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, October 20, 1844, and died in Des Moines, Iowa, September 24, 1918. Burial was at Stuart, Iowa. The death of his father when he was eight and of his mother when he was fifteen years old deprived him of early schooling. At fifteen he entered a blacksmith shop in Pittsburgh, remaining there until the outbreak of the Civil War. He enlisted in the First Pennsylvania Cavalry and served three years, being in seventy-three engagements, including the battles of Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. The capture in his mother's dooryard of a runaway slave by a Virginia sheriff, and the war and his participation in it, helped cause him to take great interest in public matters. He left the service broken in health and never fully recovered. In 1866 he came to Scott County, Iowa, bought a farm and lived on it until 1873 when he removed to Stuart, where he entered the retail drug and book business which he continued until his death. He took an active part in organizing the town government of Stuart. In 1875 he was elected treasurer of Guthrie County, and served four years. In 1894 he was elected treasurer of state and was twice re-elected, serving six years. He gave great attention to his duties and became an authority on assessments and their equalization. In 1901 he was a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for governor. The convention, however, nominated him for lieutenant-governor, to which office he was elected and was re-elected two years later, serving in that capacity from January, 1902, until January, 1907. He was a man of ability, convictions, courage, and integrity.

SAMUEL A. CONVERSE was born at Marborough, New Hampshire, January 3, 1843, and died at Cresco, Iowa, May 29, 1919. In 1848 he was brought by his parents, Willard and Hannah White Converse, to Rock Prairie, Wisconsin, and in 1856 to Winneshick County, Iowa, where his father entered government land. Young Converse attended country school, taught school some when young, and then took up farming. In 1880 he removed into Howard County, continued farming, and became an importer and breeder of Polled Angus cattle. He was active in the Grange, and in the various farmers' co-operative movements, such as the Alliance Mercantile Association, and the Farmers Mutual Insurance Association, both of Cresco. In 1883 he was elected representative after a bitter campaign, the issue being prohibition, he being an ardent advocate of that reform. He was re-elected in 1885 and during his second term, the Twenty-first General Assembly, was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. In 1887 he was elected senator to fill a vacancy caused

by redistricting and served as such in the Twenty-second General Assembly. He there ardently and ably supported the railroad reform measures that Governor Larrabee was championing. He was president of the First National Bank of Cresco from the time of its organization in 1893 until his death. He was a very useful citizen in his home community, having good judgment and integrity, was greatly trusted by the people and was imbued with the spirit of helpfulness to others.

JOHN HENRY SMITH was born in Albany County, New York, March 19, 1827, and died at Camanche, Iowa, August 26, 1919. On reaching young manhood he removed to Michigan and later to Illinois. He was a locomotive engineer on the line that afterwards became the Chicago & Northwestern. In 1852 he quit railroading and located in Center Township, Clinton County, Iowa, and engaged in farming. He was a member of the Clinton County Board of Supervisors when it was first organized, which was just previous to the war. He recruited Company A, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry, and was appointed its captain October 17, 1861. The Sixteenth became a part of the famous "Crocker Brigade." As commander of his company he participated in several very important battles, and was cited for bravery and skill on different occasions. At Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1864, he, with most of his company, was captured and for some time after he was confined in Confederate prisons, but escaped, visited his family which then lived in Lyons, Clinton County, and then rejoined his regiment. On February 18, 1865, he was promoted to major, and on May 11, 1865, to lieutenant-colonel. He was in the grand review at Washington, May 24, 1865, and soon thereafter resigned his commission, returned home, sold his farm and engaged in the grain business at Camanche. He was elected senator in 1865 and served in the Eleventh and Twelfth general assemblies. Public life did not appeal to him. For awhile he was an assistant United States assessor. In later life he followed market gardening.

JACOB S. MCKEMEY was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, September 7, 1854, and died at Fairfield, December 20, 1919. He was educated in the public schools of Fairfield, supplemented by a course at Iowa College, Grinnell. He read law with Stubbs & Leggett of Fairfield, was admitted to the bar in 1877 and at once formed a partnership with Judge Leggett, which continued forty years. They soon acquired an extensive practice. Mr. McKemey attained high rank as a lawyer. He had unusually good judgment, was a good business man and a man of affairs. He was active in politics, but declined political position for himself. During the war he was the leader in his county in Red Cross, Council of Defense, local food administration and other war activities. On his death it is said he was the citizen most widely related to the general activities of Fairfield.

EZRA CHRISTIAN EBERSOLE was born at Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1840, and died at Toledo, Iowa, July 14, 1919. In 1857 he entered Otterbein University, Waterville, Ohio, but in 1861, entered Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts, and was graduated therefrom in 1862. He served as a second sergeant in Dick's Detached Cavalry, in Pennsylvania, in 1863. He taught mathematics in Western College, afterwards Leander Clarke College, Toledo, Iowa, a few years and in 1867 became its president, but soon thereafter was elected to the faculty of the State University of Iowa, which position he accepted, remaining there two years. In 1870 he was admitted to the bar at Iowa City. In 1873 he removed to Toledo and formed a partnership for the practice of law with J. W. Willett, now Judge Willett, which continued ten years. He was elected reporter of the Supreme Court in 1882 and re-elected in 1886, serving eight years. By the choice of the General Assembly he became editor of the "Revised Code of 1897." From 1900 to 1912 he was a member of the State Board of Law Examiners. He was the author of "The Encyclopedia of Iowa Law."

JOHN M. PARKER was born at Circleville, Ohio, April 22, 1838, and died at Marshalltown, Iowa, June 5, 1919. In 1845 he was brought by his parents in their removal to Fulton County, Illinois. He attended common school and Hedding College, Abingdon, Illinois. Two months before he was to be graduated he left college and enlisted in Company F, Sixty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served through the war. He carried a copy of Blackstone with him and, when discharged in 1865, taught school awhile and then came to Marshalltown and read law under L. W. Griswold and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He soon became active in helping to promote the building of railroads to Marshalltown. He served as mayor of Marshalltown from 1868 to 1871 and as city solicitor from 1876 to 1878. In 1877 he was elected representative and was re-elected two years later, serving in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth general assemblies. On the death of Judge Obed Caswell in 1906 he was appointed by Governor Cummins as one of the judges of the Seventeenth Judicial District. He was later elected and served until 1911.

GEORGE H. DUNKELBERG was born in Niagara County, New York, October 2, 1853, and died near Rockford, Iowa, December 12, 1919. His parents were Jeremiah and Matilda Dunkelberg, natives of Niagara County. He removed with his parents to Rochelle, Illinois, in 1867, was educated in common schools, Rochelle High School, and Rock River Seminary. He taught school five years in Ogle County, Illinois, but in 1882 removed to Floyd County, Iowa, and engaged in farming. He became a successful farmer and an extensive breeder of Shorthorn cattle. He was elected representative in 1916 and served in the Thirty-seventh General Assembly.

GAMALIEL JAQUA was born in Prebel County, Ohio, December 30, 1828, and died at the home of his son in Warrensburg, Missouri, December 23, 1919. Burial was at Traer, Iowa. He grew to manhood in the county of his birth and served as county superintendent there several years. He came to Tama County, Iowa, in 1856 and bought land at a dollar and a quarter an acre. He farmed and taught school. He served several years as justice of the peace and for ten years was a member of the board of supervisors. In 1875 he was elected representative and re-elected in 1877, serving in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth general assemblies. In 1882 when James Wilson, who was editor of the *Traer Clipper*, was nominated for Congress, Mr. Jaqua bought his interest in that paper. Later he associated himself with E. E. Taylor in consolidating the *Star* and *Clipper*. However, he sold his interest to Mr. Taylor a year thereafter, but edited an agricultural department in the paper for years. He also wrote much for his two sons' papers at Humboldt, Iowa, and at Warrensburg, Missouri.

MELVIN LANGWORTHY SEARS was born at Onawa, Iowa, September 20, 1866, and died at Sacramento, California, October 30, 1918. Burial was at Sioux City, Iowa. He attended public school at Onawa, graduated from the State University in 1891, studied one year in the Law Department of the University, then removed to Omaha, Nebraska, where he pursued his law studies and was admitted to the bar in 1892. In 1898 he became general counsel for the Cudahy Packing Company with headquarters at Omaha. In 1902 he retired and removed to Sioux City, Iowa, and engaged in general practice and in 1909 formed a partnership with Harry S. Snyder, as Sears & Snyder. Mr. Sears was recognized as a leading corporation lawyer, among his clients at Sioux City being the Cudahy Packing Company, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and substantially all the insurance companies doing business in Sioux City. He was chairman of the Sioux City Board of Education for three years.

CHARLES F. LINNAN was born at Churchville, Warren County, Iowa, May 4, 1867, and died at Fonda, Iowa, May 31, 1919. His parents were John and Julia Linnan. His education was obtained in the common schools, at Simpson College, and at Capital City Commercial College, Des Moines. In 1883 he removed to Pocahontas County and engaged in farming, but in 1894 entered mercantile business in Fonda. Later he took up real estate business and also became a contractor of large drainage systems in counties of northwestern Iowa. He was successful in business and was a useful citizen. For several years he was a member of the Fonda Board of Education, and during the World War devoted much time to patriotic work on different committees. In 1910 he was elected representative and served in the Thirty-fourth General Assembly.

ALVA L. FRISBIE was born in Delaware County, New York, October 22, 1830, and died in Des Moines, Iowa, December 17, 1917. He was raised on the farm of an uncle, his father having died. He attended college at Oberlin, Ohio, and later at Amherst, Massachusetts. His theological training was obtained at Yale Divinity and at Andover Theological schools. His first pastorate was at Ansonia, Connecticut. After three years there he joined the Union Army as chaplain of the Twentieth Connecticut Infantry. In 1865 he became pastor of the old First Church at Danburg, Connecticut, which position he occupied until 1871, when he received a call to the Plymouth Congregational Church of Des Moines. In 1898 he nominally retired as pastor of the church, remaining as pastor emeritus, and remaining vigorous and active in church and public work until past eighty years old. He exercised a large influence for good in Des Moines and Iowa. For many years he was, perhaps, the leading figure of Congregationalism in Iowa, if not the Middle West. He was a trustee of Grinnell College for twenty-five years.

AMOS STECKEL was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, in July, 1833, and died at Bloomfield, Iowa, May 1, 1919. He attended school but little, but eventually became well educated. He came to Davis County, Iowa, in 1856. In 1857 and 1858 he was editor of the *Democrat-Clarion*. In 1859 and 1860 he was county superintendent of Davis County. He was deputy county recorder for a time, was mayor of Bloomfield, and in 1871 he associated himself with F. C. Overton in farm loans and real estate business, and later they entered banking as Steckel & Overton, which business was later taken over by Steckel & Son. In the '70's he was admitted to the bar, and practiced law for many years. In 1878 he represented Iowa at the Paris Exposition by appointment of Governor Gear. In 1896 he was the candidate of the Democratic and Peoples parties for state railroad commissioner, running against Edward A. Dawson. He was successful in business, active in local affairs, prominent in the cause of peace, in prison reform, in Sunday School activities, and in church work.

WILLIAM H. FAHEY was born in Des Moines, Iowa, July 31, 1872, and died at Perry, May 10, 1918. When he was an infant his parents moved to a farm three miles southeast of Perry. He attended the Perry public schools, the Capital City Commercial College of Des Moines, and the Iowa College of Law at Des Moines. He was associated awhile with W. H. and Walter McHenry in the practice of law in Des Moines. He was admitted to the bar in 1893. In 1894 he removed to Perry and engaged in practice there. For two years he served as justice of the peace, was city solicitor four years, and deputy county attorney one year. On April 13, 1907, he was appointed judge of the superior court at Perry. In 1910 he was elected one of the district judges of the Fifth Judicial District, a position he held from January, 1911, until his death.

HERMAN C. SMITH was born at Zodiac, Texas, September 27, 1850, and died at a sanatorium at Independence, Missouri, April 17, 1919. Burial was at Lamoni, Iowa. He came with his parents to Decatur County, Iowa, in 1861. In 1862 he became a member of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. In 1874 he was ordained an elder in that church and labored as a missionary in most of the states of the South and West. He was ordained an apostle in 1888 and as such he labored in Australasia, England, Wales and most of the states of the United States. His home was in San Bernardino, California, several years, but in 1893 he removed to Lamoni, Decatur County, Iowa. He was the author of several books and booklets on behalf of his church, including "True Succession in Church Presidency," besides many articles for church and historical magazines. He was a member of the local school board and of the city council of Lamoni. He belonged to many historical societies and was secretary of the Decatur County Historical Society.

THEODORE F. CLARK was born in Huron County, Ohio, March 27, 1831, and died at Traer, Iowa, November 9, 1919. In company with his brother, Leander Clark, he came to Tama County in 1854. He operated a sawmill until 1863, when he turned his attention to farming and fine stock raising. He was very successful and came to be perhaps the wealthiest man in Tama County. He owned 2,000 acres of farm land in that county as well as much elsewhere and was a stockholder in a number of banks. He made his home in Traer in later years. He was an active member of the Congregational church and a Sunday School superintendent twenty years. Since his death his daughter, Mrs. May Clark McCornack, has given to the state as a memorial to her father, some twenty acres of land four miles northeast of Traer on the site of the first home of Mr. and Mrs. Clark, which they established in 1858. It is beautifully wooded and has been used as picnic grounds for years. It is known as the Theodore F. Clark Park.

KASPAR FALTINSON was born in Iowa County, Iowa, September 10, 1864, and died at Armstrong, Iowa, March 15, 1920. He was graduated from the Law Department of the State University of Iowa in 1891. Soon thereafter he located at Armstrong, Emmet County, and entered the practice of law. In a short time he became editor of the Armstrong Journal and achieved a reputation as an able writer. He became prominent politically and was the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Tenth District against J. P. Conner in 1902 and made a strong run. In 1913 he was appointed postmaster by President Wilson and continued to hold the position until his death. It is said he attended every state convention of his party from that of 1894 for twenty-five years.

FRANK CURTISS was born at Shelton, Connecticut, December 4, 1835, and died at Nevada, Iowa, December 11, 1919. He attended public schools and taught some in his early life. In 1860 he removed to near Galena, Illinois, and commenced his farming career. In 1865 he came to Story County, Iowa, and moved onto land of his own in Milford Township. In 1877 he was elected representative and served in the Seventeenth General Assembly. In 1892 he removed to Ames, but in 1893 removed to Nevada. Here he lived and managed farms he had acquired in Story and Polk counties and in northwest Iowa. He was also an importer and breeder of purebred stock. He was the father of Charles F. Curtiss, dean of agriculture of Iowa State College at Ames.

ALONZO BRYSON was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 23, 1840, and died at Hammond, Indiana, February 29, 1920. Burial was at Newport, Kentucky, to which place he had removed with his parents in youth. He attended school both at Cincinnati and Newport. When sixteen years old he engaged in river pursuits and was a pilot for some time on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He came to Davenport, Iowa, in 1876 as agent for the St. Louis & St. Paul Packet Company. In 1890 he entered the grain and coal business. In 1897 he was elected county recorder of Scott County and discharged the duties of that office six years. In 1903 he was appointed postmaster at Davenport and served during the remainder of the Roosevelt administration.

PAUL O. KORO was born in Rock County, Wisconsin, October 4, 1855, and died at Forest City, Iowa, June 19, 1915. He was graduated from a commercial college at Janesville, Wisconsin, in 1877. He studied medicine one year at Laopi, Minnesota, and in 1881 removed to Forest City, Iowa, and entered the drug business. This he followed until his health failed when he took up the study of veterinary medicine and in 1893 was graduated from the Chicago Veterinary College. In 1899 he was elected representative and served in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly. Here he aided in the improvement of the veterinary laws of the state. In 1902 he was appointed state veterinary surgeon and served until 1911.

CORYEON M. NAGLE was born in Clayton County, Iowa, October 8, 1843, and died at Clarion, January 19, 1919. He was educated in public school and in Upper Iowa University. He was admitted to the bar in 1867 and commenced practice in 1868 at Alden, Hardin County. In 1879 he was elected representative and served in the Eighteenth General Assembly. In 1881 he removed to Clarion and had a partnership, first with N. F. Weber, and later with B. P. Birdsall, until Mr. Birdsall was elected judge in 1894, then with his son, I. E. Nagle, until the latter's death, and then with another son, C. J. Nagle.

J. M. MULRONEY was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, in November 1834, and died at Fort Dodge, Iowa, December 5, 1916. He removed with his parents to Brooklyn, New York, in 1848. In 1850 he joined the gold rush to California, going there from New York by way of Nicaragua. He remained in California seven years and returned with his belt full of gold which he had coined in Philadelphia. He came to Palo Alto County, Iowa, in 1857 and to Fort Dodge in 1868, entering the mercantile business which he followed there for thirty or forty years. He helped in financing and building the Fort Dodge and Fort Ridgley Railroad from Fort Dodge north into Humboldt County.

NANCY M. HILL was born near Boston, Massachusetts, in 1822, and died at Dubuque, Iowa, January 16, 1919. She was graduated from Mount Holyoke Seminary. Throughout the Civil War she was a volunteer army nurse, rendering heroic and valuable service. She was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Michigan in 1874 and served an internship in the New England Hospital in Boston and removed to Dubuque in 1876. She at once entered on a busy professional career and for many years she had the largest obstetric practice in the county. She continued her practice until within a few years of her death. She was a member of the county, state, and American medical associations.

HARVEY L. BYERS was born in Pleasant Township, Lucas County, Iowa, March 10, 1861, and died at Lucas, Iowa, November 25, 1915. His early life was spent on the farm and attending country school. He later attended school at Ackworth and at Davenport. For sixteen years he taught in the schools of Lucas County. In 1887 he was elected representative and re-elected in 1889, serving in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third general assemblies, and was elected senator in 1895 and served in the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-sixth extra and Twenty-seventh general assemblies. He was engaged in mercantile business at Lucas and also in the development and operation of coal mines there.

DANIEL W. DOW was born in Michigan, October 8, 1835, and died at Hampton, Iowa, August 18, 1918. His parents removed with him to Wisconsin and then to Whiteside County, Illinois, in 1843. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar by the district court in Clinton County, Iowa, and went to Hampton and engaged in practice. He volunteered in the Forty-fourth Iowa Infantry and became a second lieutenant. He served six years as clerk of the district court of Franklin County, four years as county attorney, and in 1903 was elected representative and served in the Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second general assemblies. He was a Republican in politics.

JOHN CRAMMER VORHEES was born at White House, New Jersey, May 18, 1865, and died at his home in Anita, Iowa, November 21, 1918. As a boy he was a page in the New Jersey Legislature. He came to Anita in 1881 and clerked for a few years in a hardware store and then entered the hardware business for himself, continuing it until 1906 when he bought the Bank of Anita, of which he became president. He continued in this position until his death. He was also extensively engaged in farming and in dealing in oil lands in Oklahoma. In 1914 he was elected senator and served in the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh general assemblies. He was a Democrat in politics.

GEORGE LOVELL GILBERT was born at Clinton, Wisconsin, January 19, 1856, and died at Mercy Hospital, Mason City, Iowa, May 13, 1919. Burial was at Monona, Clayton County. He was brought by his parents in 1860 in their removal to Clayton Center, Iowa. In 1866 they removed to Monona. For many years he owned and conducted a drug store at Monona. In 1889 he was elected representative, and was re-elected two years later, serving in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth general assemblies. He was deputy revenue collector in the Northern District of Iowa during the last administration of President Cleveland and the first two years of President McKinley. He was a Democrat in politics.

IRA M. EARLE was born at Bennington, Vermont, December 7, 1849, and died in Des Moines, Iowa, June 10, 1919. He removed to Iowa in 1876, was graduated from the Iowa College of Law at Des Moines in 1877 at the head of his class, and commenced practice at Pella as the partner of P. H. Bousquet, and continued there until 1888. He then removed to Des Moines and became a partner with S. F. Prouty, continuing in general practice until 1903 when he became general counsel for the Bankers Life. From then he gave his full time to the service of that company, becoming an authority on insurance law.

HENRY B. KLING was born at Troy, Wisconsin, May 23, 1845, and died at Woodbine, Iowa, December 6, 1919. He removed to Woodbine, Iowa, in 1878 and engaged in the lumber business, which he continued until 1903, when he retired. In 1901 he was elected representative and re-elected two years later, serving in the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first general assemblies. He was president of the First National Bank of Woodbine from 1915 until his death.

PETER HADLEY was born in Walworth County, Wisconsin, January 24, 1851, and died at his home at Fort Dodge, Iowa, July 19, 1918. He came to Webster County in 1875 and engaged in farming. From 1907 to 1910 he was treasurer of Webster County. In 1912 he was elected representative and re-elected in 1914, serving in the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth general assemblies.

